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Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

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THE ALL STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XII NO. 209. BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
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Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

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AND
B.I.S.N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX, DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms, Rate of Freight and Passage may be arrangod with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
G. P. O. Box 162
Telephone No. 1226.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

1. Rangoon, Bombay. Karachi, via. Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO.
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden wit	Tons.
6th Sept	MACEDONIA	MANTUA* ..	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA ..	..	1 993
20th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16.385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA	..	11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I-HIND* ..	11,130
11th ,,	CHINA ..	..	7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA	..	7,627
1st Nov	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA	..	16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15.993
29th ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJAx ..	20.837
20th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
27th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
1925			
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x..	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,903
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 63 & £ 62	£ 60 & 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
5th Sept.	MALDA	8,965
26th ,,	MULBERA ..	9,100
31st Oct.	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th ,,	MANELA	8,363
12th Dec.	MARCHA	3,258
13th ,,	DURENDA* ..	7,241

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE. HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
16th Sept.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOOLTAN
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	6,684	MALOJA
11th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MONGOLIA
9th Dec.	SICILIA ..	6,819	MOLDAVIA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
3rd Sept. ..	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa. 3-30 p.m.
3rd ,, ..	BANDRA ..	Busreh via. Karachi & P. Gulf Ports 9-15 a.m.
5th ,, ..	JANUS ..	Calcutta via Colombo
5th ,, ..	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi
6th ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Cutch Mandvie.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
CALCUTTA TO MAURITIUS VIA COLOMBO

10th Sept.	JAPAN	6 052 Tons.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE



REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Morioka-Maru.	S. Kameyama	4469	20th Aug.	4th Sept
Nagato Maru.	Y. Kotorii	5901	3rd Sept.	1th Sept
* Aki Maru.	K. Okamoto	6023	15th Sept.	29th ,,
*Sado Maru.	I. Nireji	5898	28th ,,	12th Oct.
Calcutta Maru.	A. Ito.	5339	17th Oct.	31st Oct.
*Tamba Maru.	N. Wada	5845	2-t Oct.	11th Nov.

* Passenger Steame

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For:	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong..	480	270	207	135	108
Shanghai ..	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. :—20279 Telegrams :— "YUSEN"

THE MOGUL LINE

STEAMER FOR MAURITIUS.

The S.S. "DARA" 4922 tons is intended to sail from Bombay for Mauritius via Karachi about the 5th September, 1924.

Has excellent accommodation for deck and cabin passengers.

For freight and other particulars apply to the undersigned.

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.
Managing Agents.
The Mogul Line.

18th Aug. 1924.
16, Bank Street,
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 29.99,955
Reserve Fund	Rs. 20,75.000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA,
BRANCHES.

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhol, Petlad, Patan and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd. Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokur, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,60,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00 000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and a description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

CURE YOUR EYE

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal, India (Dep. 5.).

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed capital	...	Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up capital	...	Rs. 59,85,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

Interest allowed at:

3 per cent. per annum from January to June.

2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4½ per cent *Withdrawals twice a week.*

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Managing Agents:—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000 000
Reserve Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/23 ...	27,40,335
Reserve Fund	21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

Do not buy a **NEW BATTERY** without also buying a tin of
RADIOLITE.
Do not condemn your **OLD BATTERY** without giving a trial to
RADIOLITE.

RADIOLITE { prevents and removes sulphation preserves plates and insulators puts new life in your battery.

RADIOLITE IS A THOROUGHLY PROVED PRODUCT.

Excellent Testimonials from the Government Electrical Engineer, Electrical Engineer, to the G.I.P. Railway Company, the Professor of Physics—Royal Institute of Science and numerous others, can be seen on application, but the best will be your own.

SEND all your old BATTERIES to us.

Apply for full particulars to Sole Agents:—
WHITE KERR & COMPANY, LIMITED.
53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Battery Charging Station—7, Hamam Street.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY
MALARIA CURED AT LAST

LUPARINA

Luparina not only quickly stops the fever it also acts as a tonic, stimulating the appetite and restoring to normal the vital functions.

DON'T EXPERIMENT

Don't risk the grave complications which may arise from Malaria by trying useless medicines. Take LUPARINA and be CURED. Specially recommended for WOMEN AND CHILDREN

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CHEMISTS

Agents:— **E. SPINNER & Co.,** BOMBAY.

Sub-Agents:—EZEKIEL & Co., 1st Vithal Sayana Building
Lohar Chawl, Bombay No. 2.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	.....	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	.....	Yen 74,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Darien	Newchwang	Soerabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Honkow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

STABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	...	Rs. 2,00.00.000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	...	Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road. Fort, Bombay.)

A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.

Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1230.

According to the Government Blue Book.
THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL

The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.

Established 1891.

Insurance Funds over	...	Rs. 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed	...	Rs. 4,25,000

Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserve Fund.

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—
C. M. SHAH AND CO.,
Chief Agents for Bombay Presidency,
KAPADIA Building,
Ardeshir Dadi Street, Bombay.
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary.
235/10, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!
ARAUJO FERNANDES CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A reliable and honest man for the post of an ASSISTANT CASHIER, only those with previous experience need apply to Box No. 100, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—An experienced CLERK for the Advertisement Department of a daily newspaper. Apply with copies of testimonials. Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—A competent ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT, only those with previous experience need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—One senior and one junior FIRE INSURANCE CLERK, must know typing. Knowledge of shorthand and accounts an advantage. Apply Box No. 465, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 20569

WANTED—A thoroughly experienced ENGINEER to take charge of 1500 H. P. Steam Engine. Pay up to Rs. 400 according to qualification. Only first class Engineers need apply to Box No. 464, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
A 20561

WANTED—A MANAGER and an AGENT, for the Benares Bank, Limited. Salary according to qualifications. Applications giving full particulars and previous experience in Banking should be made not later than the 20th September, 1924, to G. P. DHAWAN, The Benares Bank, Ltd., Benares City.
A 20437

WANTED—EXPERT TRANSLATORS from GANDHI-SHIKSHAN GUJARATI 13 PARTS into ENGLISH, HINDI, MARATHI AND OTHER LANGUAGES. Constant readers of GANDHIAN LITERATURE and orthodox Non-co-operators WHOSE TRANSLATION CAN MEET WITH MAHATMAJI'S APPROVAL need only write stating EXPERIENCE, QUALIFICATIONS and REMUNERATION to NAGINDAS AMULAKHRAI, Homji Street, Circle, Fort, Bombay.
A R11080

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from MEDICAL GRADUATES of the Bombay University for two temporary appointments in the Bombay Medical Service. The pay of the appointment is Rs. 200-10/3-400-50-450. The appointments are temporary in the first instance with prospects of confirmation after approved service. Such confirmation, however, cannot be guaranteed. Candidates must not be over 28 years of age. They should furnish the following information when submitting their application, viz., (1) Qualifications. (2) Caste or sub-caste and nationality. (3) Date of birth as recorded at the Grant Medical College, Bombay; (4) Whether name registered under Bombay Medical Act VI of 1912. (5) Previous experience if any, supported with copies of testimonials. Applications with the above information should reach the undersigned by the 15th September, 1924, at the latest. (Sd.) JELAL M. Shah Captain, I.M.S., Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.
A. 20571

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET from 1st September the whole of the upper floor of our Showroom Building "The Motor House," at Hughes Road, now occupied by Carlton Club. Could be used either as a big flat or for a club. Rent very moderate. Please apply to T. R. PRATT (Bombay) LTD., Hughes Road Bombay.
9687

IN ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, a separate pucca built ground floor structure with attic as GODOWN, STOCK-ROOM, PRESS, WORKSHOP or for storing machinery, etc., from 1st November. Area about 284 sq. yds. Two entrances. Plinth 3 feet high. Clean and in clean locality. Can be used for Office also. Electric fittings. Sanitary arrangements. Terms moderate. Apply to DEV KARAN NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle.
C 11083

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

SHOPS OFFICE ROOMS and RESIDENTIAL FLATS on Kalbadevi Road. Apply Box No. 467, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R11079

TO LET—Fort, Corner of Cawasji Patel Street in Lakhani Building, also in Lakhani Terrace, near Hongkong Bank, Rooms for offices and residences.
C R11019

TO LET—Fort, British Hotel Lane, Apollo Street, next to Duke and Sons, M. Lakhani Mansions, very large GODOWNS and PREMISES, suitable for printing presses also room for residence.
C R11020

BLOCKS suitable and airy for Anglo-Indians, Europeans, and Parsi gentlemen at New Nagpada, opposite Richardson Cruddas. Apply on spot Tel. No. 41417.
C R10958

TO LET by the 1st October next, the building at Ming Road, near Fort Market, now occupied by Saraj Vartman Prg. Press, either wholly or in parts. Suitable for shops, offices, godowns, residence, etc. Apply to D. F. CAMA, Yusuf Building, 1st Floor, Churchgate Street.
C 20573

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR, "Sunday Chronicle," Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JEWELLERS LTD.

—JUST LANDED—

A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF

CHINESE CARVED IVORY NECKLACES

TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS—New FOX Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, offered for month only for Rs. 290. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade Typewriter with many exclusive features at such a low price. Inspection Invited. Ozona Portable Typewriters latest improved models with case Rs. 207. Factory Rebuilt Remington No. 10 and 11, all sizes at exceptionally reduced prices Second-hand Typewriters, All Makes, Standard and Portable from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO. 24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
B B

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—Brand New Yost Typewriters, latest model No. 20, Foolscap, Brief and Policy Sizes, with Cover and Board, sold by the Yost Typewriter Co., Ltd., till they closed their doors, at Rs. 425, 540 and 580, will be cleared at Rs. 225 nett, for any size. Visible, Back Spacer, Tabulator, Direct Printing. Unique opportunity to Yost users and others wanting beautiful work to buy a First Class Standard Typewriter at second-hand price. Only few left. Rebuilts, Second-hands, and Portables. NICOLLS AND COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 21223.
T W

AUCTION SALE of big lot of 46 C.I. Pulleys, 8 C.I. Rope Pulleys, 2 A.I. Pulleys, and 1 C.I. Split Pulleys of various sizes, ranging from 8ft. diameter downwards. TO-MORROW at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the compound of the Bombay Woollen Mfg. Co., Ltd., Dadar, under instructions from Messrs. Anglo-Siam Corporation, Ltd., the Secretaries, etc., of the said Mill. Auctioneers, MISTRY & CO. A detailed list showing diameter, bore, groves, face, and rope sizes can be had of the Auctioneers and the goods can be inspected at the above Mills at Dadar.
T 20584

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLANTA CASTOR OIL.

Odourless, Tasteless, No Eructation, No Hiccup, No Griping, No Nausea: Contains no free oily acid or injurious alkaloid or perfume. A little odour purposely allowed; to convince that it is CASTOR OIL and NOT White Oil (odourless Kerosine Oil). Sold everywhere. Dealers, Dispensaries, Doctors and Hospitals to write to.

PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO.
Byculla, BOMBAY.
T W

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to sent remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE NIRA VALLEY SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of THE NIRA VALLEY SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on 3rd day of September, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheets of 31st December, 1923, and 30th June, 1924.
2. To confirm the appointment of two Directors, Messrs. S. N. Pochkhanawala and Sheth Haji Gulam Mahomed Ajam.
3. To appoint two Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To elect Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st August, 1924.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th August, 1924, to 11th September, 1924, both days inclusive.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of MAHOMED YUSUF, UMERBHAI and AMIBAI, minors and in the matter of a suit No. 1324 of 1924 wherein Shah Gulabchand Vanaji, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, doing business at Bhendy Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay is ..... Plaintiff.

and

(1) Bai KHATIZABAI, widow of of Haji Esmail Haji Ebrahim, (2) MAHOMED YUSUF, son of Haji Esmail Haji Ebrahim, (3) UMERBHAI, son of Haji Esmail Haji Ebrahim, (4) AWABAI, daughter of Haji Esmail Haji Ebrahim, (5) AMIBAI, daughter of Haji Esmail Haji Ebrahim, all of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Null Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay defendants Nos. 2 to 5 being minors under the age of 18 years by their Guardian-ad-litem are ..... Defendants.

Shah Gulabchand Vanaji of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant a merchant doing business at Bhendy Bazar outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

To,

MAHOMED YUSUF, UMERBHAI, AWABAI, and AMIBAI the minors above-named and to Bai KHATIZABAI, mother and natural guardian of the said minors.

Notice to minors and next friends of minors.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff in the above suit has applied to this Court to have Bai Khatizabai, widow of Haji Esmail Haji Ebrahim or some other fit and proper person appointed guardian for the suit of the said minor Defendants and that the Judge in Chamber will on the 19th day of September, 1924, proceed to appoint the said Bai Khatizabai or some other fit and proper person to be such guardian—unless you or any of you appear and show good cause against such appointment or propose some more fitting person.

Dated, this 7th day of May, 1924.

(Sd.) P.B. MALABARI
Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R.B. PATEL.

True Copy.

N. B. DAMANIA.
Attorneys for Petitioner.

The 25th day of August, 1924.

Messrs. MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS
Attorneys for Petitioner.
20578

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C.M. SOPARIWALA AND CO. Public Accountants and Auditors have REMOVED to No. 14, HAMMAM STREET FORT. (Raja Bahadur SHIVLAL MOTILAL MANSIONS.)

GENUINE LINSEED OILS.

AWARDED BRONZE MEDAL at the Paris Exhibition, 1908.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions, 1898, 1900, 1901 and 1924.

Manufactured by
THE GOUREPORE COY., LTD., CALCUTTA,
Contractors to: The Military & Public Works Departments, State Railways, and All large consumers throughout India, the East and other Colonies.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
19732 Agents.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

FURNITURE SALE AT NO. 3, NEW MARINE LINES.

On SUNDAY the 7th September, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3, New Marine Lines, behind the B. B. and C. I. Railway Office, in the "Grey-Lands," very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture of the latest design, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back side board, and dumbwaiters, rich Persian and Hyderabad carpets, fancy mirror back cabinets, ornaments, vases, figures, pictures, wall clocks, one sweet tone square piano by Schiedmayer and Shoen Ladies' and gent's saddles, travelling soda machine, English enamelled bath-tub, China tub, English ice box with refrigerator, Godrej safe on stand, sewing machine, perambulator, phonograph, garden benches, marble pillars and figures, large stove, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, suite of drawing rooms, corner cabinets, office tables and chairs, silver and book cases, reclining sofas, bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, meatsafes, water-filter, curtains, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of A. Peel Goldeny, Esq., Assistant Traffic Manager, and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF FEEDING BOTTLES, BLACK ENAMEL FURNITURE, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 6th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms Apollo Street.

On account of Insurance offices concerned.

2,764 Feeding Bottles.

2 cases Black Enamel.

Furniture, such as—Dining table, arm and without arm chairs, Almyrahs, easy chair, rich glass, crockery and platedware, safes with stand, etc., etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 second hand rubber tyred Mail-coach.
1 Arab horse in saddle and harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

By order of the Surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of late Mr. Hormasji Dorabji Guzder.

1 English Brougham, by Turrill and Sons, London.
1 Canoe shaped Victoria, by Simpson and Co., Madras.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT FANASWADY CROSS LANE.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2898 of 1921 (Anandrao Vinayak—V/s.—Bapuji and others), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY, the 30th September, 1924, sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon situate lying and being in Fanaswady Cross Lane, without the Fort in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 165 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 275, New No. 1913, Old Survey No. 284 and New Survey No. 380, and Cadastral Survey No. 2285 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 1631 and Street No. 4 and which said land hereditaments and premises are bounded on the East by the Gate of Balkrishna Bhiwaji Nakhwa, on the West by the public passage called Fanaswady Street, on the North by the property of Bai Rukhiabai and others, and on the South by the property of Keshao Gaushet Shete.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Sabnis, Goregaoker and Co., Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 3rd. September, 1924.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Telephone No. 25152.

AUCTION SALE of artistic and English designed household furniture, iron framed Cottage piano, steel ice refrigerator, Godrej safe, gramophone, bronzed electric figures, Kodak camera, Bohemian glassware, Chinaware, best platedware etc.

On SUNDAY, the 7th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MISTRY and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Murli Mansions, Altamount Road, Cumbala Hill. Very valuable English designed made to order dining, drawing and 4 bed room furniture such as sliding dining table, leather cushioned arm chairs, large fancy mirrored sideboard, steel ice box marble top service table, mahoganized show cases and cabinets, Kodak camera, English Cottage piano, Gramaphone centre table, office writing table, Bronzed electric figure and chairs, revolving book cases, very rich tapestry lined Chesterfield suite of sofas and chairs, double and single mirrored door fancy English pattern almyrahs, Godrej safe, dressing and washing tables, chest of drawers, partition screen, fancy hat and coat stands, large meatsafe, cupboard fancy ornaments, brass, silver, Bohemian glassware, Chinaware crockery platedware etc.

Property on view and catalogues will be published.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd Sept., 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 23409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE REMAINING STOCK IN TRADE AND FURNITURE OF THE SHOP OF MESSRS. "BADHAM PILE AND CO., LTD."

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PRIVATE BUYERS CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS AND OUT-FITTERS, AND FURNITURE MERCHANTS. GOODS WILL BE SOLD ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, THE 3RD AND 4TH OF SEPTEMBER, ONLY AND THE FURNITURE WILL BE SOLD ON FRIDAY, THE 5TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1924.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and CO., will on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 3rd, 4th and 5th September, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the Shop of Messrs. Badham Pile and Co., Ltd., on Rampart Row, opposite the Museum and Army and Navy Stores by order of the parties concerned woollen, silk and cotton Piece-good cuttings, Dress gold, silver and silk Embroidered Laces, Ribbons, Cords, Buttons, Sewing Silk and Cotton Reels, safety Razors and one large lot of English wooden Fancy Suite and gown Boxes, and all the furniture of the Shop, Comprising Fancy Plated glass show cases, Table show cases, show case cupboards, decent wooden Shelves, Singer Sewing Machines, Dress Mirrors, wall Mirrors, English Safes, Tables, chairs, etc., etc.

The above are on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable immoveable property situate at Dharavi Road, without the Fort of Bombay.

By order of Gulamally G. Merchant, Esqr., Pleader for the Mortgagees Jumabhai Sheriff and Sons and at the risk and on account of the Mortgagor Rahimbhai Molubhai and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 25th day of October 1921, and made between Rahimbhai Molubhai of the one part and Jumabhai Sheriff and Sons of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 6th day of September, 1924, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras or Tocca land or ground situate lying and being at Dharavi in the registration sub-district of Bombay City containing by admeasurement 67 square yards and bounded as follows, viz:—on the East by the property of Anwar Parrah, on the West partly by the property of Dharavi villagers now in possession of the Mortgagees, partly by Dharavi Road, and on the North by the property of the Mortgagor and on the South partly by the property of Bhiccu Dhollia and partly by the property of Manu Rabiel and Collector of Land Revenue Old Nos. 263, 278, Collector's New Nos. 13125, 14142, New Survey No. 13/192 and 1/503 assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 6266 (2), 6266 (3), Street Nos. 155 A and 155 B.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Gulamally G. Merchant, Esq., Pleader for the Mortgagees at his office at the Corner of Carnac and Picket Road, Kalbadevi, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd. September, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM

PRESENTS THIS WEEK

MALTI-MADHAV

TIME & RATES AS USUAL

Sat. Sun. Holidays Extra Show.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA

ROYAL—OPERA—HOUSE
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF THE EAST

To-Night:—6, 8, and 10 p. m.

The Eighth Wonder of the World



WEMBLEY

Great and glorious Wembley the scene of the British Empire Exhibition, the greatest exhibition in the World's history. Pathes have produced five magnificent reels which form a complete record of this stupendous show. This wonderful film gives you the opportunity to make a tour of a place which with its myriad wonders is the talk of every nation.

COLOSSAL, WONDERFUL, THRILLING.

AND

THE BIG SHOW

AND "OUR GANG" COMEDY

The young rascals who comprise the 'Gang' present an exhibition of their own. It is extremely funny and essentially human. The impersonations of Charlie Chaplain and Harold Lloyd in scenes from "Grandma's Boy" are particularly clever.

PATHE REVIEW
PATHE GAZETTE

BOOK YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4. Including Tax.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.

"MOTHER O' MINE"

With BETTY BLYTHE.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M

"JUNE MADNESS"

With VIOLA DANA.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT and during THE WEEK

Presents

IMPERIAL PRODUCTION

'SADEVANT-SAVLINGA'

Daily Four Shows: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M.

Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 3-30 P.M.

Price as usual.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 p. m.

Sir Anthony Hope's celebrated Romance of Court Intrigue—Adventure—and conflict

RUPERT OF HENTZAU

Grand Spectacular to

THE PRISONER OF ZENDA

TO-MORROW THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 4th

SPECIAL MATINEE AT 4 p. m.

REDUCED PRICES TO STUDENTS

to all parts of the House except to Gallery.

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

TO-NIGHT! THIS WEEK!!

AN UNIVERSAL ALL-STAR ATTRACTION!!!

"THE WHISPERED NAME"

5 Reels—from Rita Weiman and Alice Leal Pollock's famous stage success "The Co-respondent" directed by King Baggot and featuring the pretty Winsome Star

RUTH CLIFFORD

The throbbing and pulsating Drama of a lovely young girl reporter, lured to disgrace by a ruthless roue, and forced to write the story of her own shame—a Drama of marriage, divorce and blackmailers who prey on the weakness of unprotected and girls [married women.

NEXT WEEK! NEXT WEEK!!

[Universal—Jewel—de—Luxe

"LAW FORBIDS"!

WITH

BABY PEGGY

AND A GREAT CAST AT THE

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

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HIGH COURT.

TRADE MARK INFRINGEMENT CASE

PARTIES COME TO TERMS.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Brooke Bond (India) Limited a Joint Stock Company, incorporated in India under the Indian Companies Act, 1913 and having its Registered Office at Calcutta and as Branch Office at Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
D. Jaichand and Co. a mercantile firm carrying on business at 75, Mirchi Lane, Mandvi outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

This was a suit filed by the Plaintiffs against the defendants (a) for an injunction restraining the defendant their servants and agents from importing, advertising for sale, exposing, selling or procuring to be sold or otherwise exhibiting or disposing of anywhere in India, teas which are not the genuine teas of the plaintiffs packed in tins covered with any labels or tickets bearing the defendants' labels constituting a colourable imitation of the plaintiffs labels or calculated to deceive purchasers of teas imported or sold by the defendants into the belief that such teas are the teas of the plaintiffs, (b) for delivery up to the plaintiffs to be cancelled all tins which are in the possession of the defendants or in the possession of their agents which bear the aforesaid labels complained of or similar thereto as also all advertisements, printing blocks, etc. with reference to the said labels and advertisements complained of for destruction by the plaintiffs, (c) for an order that the defendants be ordered to make a declaration on solemn affirmation that these conditions have been justly complied with, (d) that an account may be taken of all teas heretofore imported and sold by the defendants in tins bearing the said labels complained of and of all sales by the defendants of such tins of teas and of the defendants profits of such sales and that the defendants be decreed to pay the amount of profits to the plaintiffs or in the alternative the sum of Rs. 50,000 as damages and for the costs of this suit.

On the 7th August 1924 the plaintiffs applied for a Rule Nisi for Injunction and Interim Injunction in terms of the prayer (a) of the Plaint and His Lordship the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemp granted the Rule and Interim Injunction.

The parties thereafter came to terms and on 15th August 1924 his Lordship The Honourable Mr. Justice Kajiji passed a consent decree granting perpetual injunction as prayed inter alia restraining the defendants their servants and agents from importing advertising for sale, exporting, selling, or procuring to be sold or otherwise exhibiting or disposing of anywhere in India teas packed or labelled in a way so as to constitute a colourable imitation of the tins of teas sold by the plaintiffs, order the defendants to hand over to the plaintiffs (a) all the tins bearing the labels and of the get up complained of by the plaintiffs (b) all lose labels complained of (c) all printing blocks or dies and ordering the defendants to give to the plaintiffs a signed statement stating the number of tins sold by them and that they have no more of such tins labels or blocks other than those handed to the plaintiffs.

Mr. Khergamwalla instructed by Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., appeared for the Plaintiffs.

The Defendants appeared in person.

CAUSE LIST.

(WEDNESDAY, September 3.)

BEFORE THE HON. THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KINCAID.

In the Division Court No. 52.
APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

5-24—482-22—Sneetham B and L, Bhikoobai widow v Hairba Samkaram Meher and ors, Edgelow G W and Co, Kharas and Co.
13-24—2032-20—Dubash and Co, Bouda Sheshaya v Kuncherla Janki Ramaya, Soonderdas and Co.
52-24—137-24—Wadia G and Co, Ahmed Mahomed Variava v Nagori Haji Esmail Essakchand, Dastur and Co.
4-24—2733-22—Mulla and M, Nandlal Birdichand and anr v Debi Dutt Premsukhdas and ors, Edgelow G W and Co.
30-24—1225-17—Hiralal and Co, Adamji Babooji v Amtubai widow and anr, Bhimji and Co, Manilal and Co.
59-24—4727-21—Mulji Th and Co, Karsondas Madhowji v Kanji Bhaturbhuj, Matabhai J and M.
66-24—1379-21—Motichand and D, Mukanchand Balia v Sobhagmal Gianmal, Meerwanji K and Co.
63-24—4685-21—Manubhai and Co, D Durst, v Batchand Shamji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSES.

955-24—Payne and Co, Pooranmal Gooliji Shighani, v The Official Assignee of Bombay and others, In Person.

ADJOURNED SUMMONS.

35-19—Shamrao M B, Nemchand Manecklal, v Anant Naryan Deulalikar, M B Chothia.
4958-23—Little and Co, The Bank of Morvi Ltd v Manubhai Manecklal Shah and others Amin and D, Mulla and M.
1155-24—Dabholker and J, Karsondas Natha and others v D B Silva and others, Edgelow G W and Co.
701-24—Payne and Co Abdul Hussim Gulam Husein, v Shamji Banaji and others, Edgelow G W and Co, Madowji and Co.
816-24—Dallas and Co, Haji Ali Mahomed Haji Cassum, v Noormahomed Soomar and others.
335-24—Dikshit M and Co, Purshotam Kanji, v Liladher Kalidas.
4753-23—Jamsedji R and D, Sir Jamsedji Jeejeebhoy Bart and others, Noor Mahomed Alli Mahomed Khanderao L and M.
1983-24—Sabnis G and Co, Jankibai Pandarinath Madanji, Alexander Furtado.
2021-24—Payne and Co, Bai Dinbai Manecki Bennett, Framroz Dosabhay Umrigar.
4387-23—Dallas and Co, Haji Alimahomed Haji Cassum, Ebrahimji Dawoodbhoy and others.
1151-24—Mulla and M, Govindji Narsey and Co, Mohanlal Deochand Javeri Mulji Th and Co.
1474-24—Payne and Co Khanbhai Eusufbhai Bagasrawalla and another v Rajaballi Ebrahimji and others.
1787-24—Motichand and D, Keshavji Hirji Bhojraj and others, v Khoja Somji Rattansey.
2049-24—G B Pandia, Maruti Bhimaji Pawar, v Krishna Govind Savant and others.
2064-24—Mansukhlal H M & Co, Abdulbhay Lalji, v Bhathiara Jehangir Nisar Mohamed and others.
S-6-Ct-644/7331.22—Edgelow G W and Co, Sorabji Rustomji Subedar v R H Patuck, Shroff and G.
4867-23—Crawford B and Co, The Trustees for the Improvement of The City of Bombay, v Devnarayen Fa'lelsing and others, Khanbatta and Co.
801-14—Framroz J Ghadially, Jehangir C Ghadially, v Frederick Wight, Crawford B and Co.
484-24—Andrade and C. M M Hillel, v S R Bomanji, In Person.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.
FOR CONSENT DECREE.

2337-23—Payne and Co, Samaldas Parbhudas v Laldas Parbhudas, Bhaishanker K and G, Payne and Co.
5159-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Bai Rahimabai v Bai Sarabai widow and another, Vachha and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

990-21—Madhavji and Co, Dwarkarbai Vedantam, Ghela Kurpal and others, Mehta L and Co, Kanga and Co.
1622-22—Malvi M R and Co, Dhanpatmal Dewanchand v Atmaram Beharilal, Mulla and M.

SHORT CAUSES.

1751-24—Kanga and Co, Popatlal Amarchand v Manilal Mohanlal, Khandwalla and Chh.
1447-24—Chilnis K and M, Krishnaji Sanaji and Co v Nibisen Dwarkadas, Soonderdas and Co.
2985-20—Matubhai J and M, Dady Jehangir Billimoria Gosmani Maharaj Shri Dwarkesh Lalji Shri Vallabh Ramji Maharaj, Edgelow G W and Co.
1899-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Madhavji Foolchand, Narandas Dharamsy and others, Mulla and M, Meerwanji K and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.
1340-19—N C Dalal and Co, Vadilal Purshotamdas, Mathuradas Morarji, M B Chothia and Co.
2155-19—Thakoredas and D, Bai Fatmabai, Abdula Mawji and Co, and another, Amin and D, Thakoredas and D.
3063-19—Surveyor and Co, Chotalal Ambalal and another, Bhagwandas Goculdas and others, Payne and Co.
2812-19—N C Dalal and Co, Messrs. Vadilal Purshotam, Messrs. Chundulal Manilal, Ferreira and V.
2950-19—N C Dalal and Co, Goculdas Rawji Padamsey Damodar, Jamsedji R and D.
472-19—Captain and V, Manchershaw Sorabji Mehante, P V Doshi and Co, Jamsetji R and D.
606-19—N C Dalal and Co, Vithaldas Karsondas, Dalsukhbhai Wadilal and others, Bhaishanker K and G.
1832-24—H L Shawe, Lionel Haran Worrall v Richardson and Cruddas, Crawford B and Co.
1567-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Gulam Husein Ratansey Nanji v Abdullabhai Lalji and ors, Tyabji D and Co.
2463-24—Merwanji K and Co, Khatizaba Shaikh Adam v Haji Mahoemd Cassum Mooraj and ors, Crawford B and Co.
2936-19—Raghvaya N and Co, Esakbhai Ebrahim v Adamally Rahimbhoy.
183-16—Payne and Co, Khensabai widow v Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla and others, Patell and E, Payne and Co.
1623-19—Mehta L and Co, Kamrudin Mahomed Cassum v Ramjanally Ebrahim and others, Payne and Co, Mehta L and Co.
1961-19—Ardeshir H D and Co, Chhabildas Nathubhai v Gordhandas Ishwardas, Hiralal Ta and Co.
2000-19—Jamsedji R and D, Morarji Kallianji v Gadmal Gunmanmal Bhaishanker K and G.
1378-14—Payne and Co, Manmohandas Ranji and Co v Mohanji Kanji, Ardeshir H D and Co.
253-16—N C Dalal and Co Mahomed Yusuf Jacob and another v Bai Ayishabai widow and others Jehangir G and B, Jamsedji R and D, Little and Co.
3084-19—Mulla and M, Messrs. Khemaldas Kalyandas v Messrs J Balamal, Amin and D.
951-21—Motichand and D Gopaldas Tricumji v Dhyal Shamji and others.
967-19—Manchershaw and N, Manilal Valji v Hathibhai Ishwarbhai and others, Motichand and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP

In the Division Court No. 54.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSE.

S C Ct 1592/16778-23—Dharamsi D and Co, Adamji Haji Dawood and Co v Narandas Topan, Madhowji and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

179-24—Thakoredas and D, Mistry Monji Khoda v Purshotamdas Kanji and ors, Bhaishanker K and G, Dikshit M and Co.
456-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Popatlal Poonamchand v Ambalal Motichand and others, N C Dalal and Co.
702-22—Pandia and Co, Kulsumbi widow and another v Shaikh Hussein Shaikh Ali and others, Dabholkar and Co.
1010-22—Surajmal and Co, Mahomed Husein Mahomed Sayed Mulla and others v Mulji Purshotam and others, Surveyor and Co.
2369-21—Amin and D, Jugabhai Dulpatbhai v Manecklal Vadilal and others, Jamshedji R and D, Motichand and D.
4698-22—Raghvaya N and Co, Cheniram Jasraj v Haji Ali Haji Abdul Sakoor, Manchershaw and N.
4792-22— Do. Do. Do.
2176-21—Mehta L and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay, v Khimji Arjun, Amin and D.
2776-21—Daphtary F and D, The Killachand Mills Ltd, Ambaram Motichand, Khandwalla and Chh.
1616-22—Payne and Co, Patell Jivraj Lalubhai, Bhagwandas Goculdas and others, Mulji Th and Co.
2094-22—Amarchand and M, Jiwanchand Dharamchand, Ardeshir Jamsedji Bomanji Vakil and others.
1126-22—Malvi M R and Co, Netram Bholanath Jugolkisore Morarilal and another, Thakoredas and Co.
2476-22—Bhaishanker K and G Sheth Gadmalji Serimalji Ladha, The G I P Railway Co, Little and Co.
2581-22—Payne and Co, Dosabhay H B Jeejeebhoy, Jamsedji S Khodayji, Unwalla P and P.
2746-22—Hiralal and Co, Damodar Sanntaram Yande, The National Democrate Publishing Co Ltd, Rustomji and G.
855-22—Dastur and Co, Mahomed Bawla Fatmabai widow, Unwalla P and P.
S C Ct 1225/22722-22—Unwalla P and P, Hasham Umer and Co, Lalubhai Jivanji and another, Chitnis K and M.
2857-21—Dallas and Co, Shavakshaw Cowasji Dinshaw v Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw and ors, Payne and Co, Little and Co.
2447-22—Amarchand and M, Manilal Narottandas and Co v Gordhandas Hirji and anr, Shah and Ch.
2390-22—Mulla and M, Abdul Kayum Kikabhai Gandhy v Hussinbai widow, and another, Shamrao M and H.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In the Division Court No. 49.
FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

4660-22—Shamrao M and H, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Chhaganlal Kasturchand, Kanga and Co.

REFERENCES.

L A Ref 40-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v N H Moos, Ardeshir H D and Co.
49-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Merwanji Muncherji Cama and ors, Shroff and L.
1-24—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Sakharam Govind Keny.
41-23—J C Barden, in Re Government v Sir Dinsha Manockji Petit, Merwanji.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE AS TO PARTNERSHIP.

483-24—Malvi M R and Co, J S Narag and Sons, v Charry and Charry, Raghvaya N and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

50-23—Motichand and D, Govind Vishnu Lamke, The Japan Imports Ltd, Merwanji K and Co.
3168-23—Dubash and Co, Ramchandra Bishamberdayal, v Ramsarup Bupam and another, N C Dalal and Co.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.

48-24—Mulla and M, Balkibai Raghunath Agasker and ors v Mothabhai Babaji Rave and ors, Sukhtanker and G, Dabholkar and J, Nanu H and Co, Mansukhlal H M and Co, Little and Co, In person.
5008-23—Mulla and M, Banubai widow v Jijibhai Merwanji Wadia and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, Payne and Co, Unwalla P and P, Crawford B and Co, Merwanji K and Co, Wadia G and Co, Soonderdas and Co, Shroff and L, Captain and V, Shamrao M and H.
5009-23—Mulla and M, Banubai widow v Rustomji Nasserwanji Mehta and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Payne and Co.
349-22—Edgelow G W and Co, The E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd, v Kanji Purshotam and others, Mulla and M.
349-22—Dabholkar and J, The E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd, v Mulla and M, Ferreira and V, Edgelow G W and Co.
5010-23—Mulla and M, Banubai widow v Rustomji Nasserwanji Mehta and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Payne and Co.
4334-23—Kanga and Co, Nanji Bhanji v Luxmidas Bhimji Bhanji and others Ardeshir H D and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

4471-23—Payne and Co, Framroz Edalji Dinshaw, Gopaldas Tricumji and others, Dharamsi D and Co, Kanga and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 37.
FOR CONSENT DECREE.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

5165-23—Little and Co, A J Von Wulfind v D H Jeevandas, Madhavji and Co.
946-22—Payne and Co, Rahimtoola Haji Mahomed Moosji v Allibnay Chagla and Co, Sneetham B and L.
4267-21—Mehta L and Co, Hari Keshav Ekbote v Bhupatrai L Ozu, Edgelow G W and Co.
3812-21—Dubash and Co, Motilal Narandas, Bhikachand Tejmal, Madhowji and Co.
809-22—J P Wallace and Co, India International Co. v Esmail Haji Cassum and Sons, Wadia G and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

2283-24—Dastur and Co, Ratanlal Chunilal Panalal v The Bombay Mercoants' Bank Ltd, v Merwanji K and Co.
2239-24—Crawford B and Co, The Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd, v Vithaldas Thakoredas, Kanga and Co.
2451-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Khimji Dolaji and Co, Raghunath Tulsiram and another.
1348-24—Rele and Co, Karsondas Ladak v Mangenlal Purshotamdas, Mohile P and G.
740-24—Purnanand C and J, Jamnadas Maganlal Kinarwalla v Chhotubhai Dayalji Desai, Thakoredas and Co.
2251-24—Pocha and Co, Haji Ali Mahomed Haji Tarmahomed v Haji Mahomed Haji Tarmahomed and another Chitnis K and M.
1331-24—Mulji Th and Co, N H Moos v Shanker Vithal Patki, Divekar and B.

LONG CAUSES.

4229-21—N C Dalal and Co, B N Lang v Tribhowan Motilal, Edgelow G W and Co.
3639—Daphtary F and D, Manchershaw Dossabhoy Ghaswalla v Louis Pottier and another, Crawford B and Co.
4274-24—Mirza and M, The Napier Engineering Co v The Cutch Steam Navigation Co, Ltd, Madhavji and Co.
2581—Payne and Co, F E Dinshaw, Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy and others, Dabholkar and J, Pocha and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, Khanderao L and M, Dikshit M and Co.
99-24—Ferreira and V, Revarain Ajaram v Bhagseth Balseth and another, Rustomji and G.
999-22—Pandia and Co, Velji Devsi, v Virji Jetha, Raghvaya N and Co.
1735-24—Thakoredas and D, Dayal Tahan v Dayal Manjibhai, Kanga and Co.
1085-22—Amarchand and M, Motichand Lalubhai v Chaganlal Jugjivandas, Tyabji D and Co.
1097-22—Payne and Co, Burjor Framroz Joshi v A. Nemazie, Craigie B and Co.
1122-22—Vachha and Co, Dayabhai Ambalal and Co., v Ramji Purshotam and Co., Mulla and M.
1750-22—Matubhai J and M Haji Sultanali Shustry v Haji Shaikh Husein Yezdi.
4218-22—N C Dalal and Co, N H Moos v Navalchand Malukchand, Amarchand and M, Edgelow G W and Co.
5625-23—Thakoredas and Co, Dandbhoy Esufali and another v Ambaboo widow and others v Mirza and M, Jamsedji R and D.
2944-21—Mulla and M, Hukmichand Rambhagat, v Magniram Delvalal, Manubhai and Co.
1045-22—Mulla and M, Mistry Nanji Madhowji v Kallianji Haribhai and anr, Payne and Co.
906-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Taraporewalla and Bharucha v Gulam Husein Esaji Tajbhoy, Dallas and Co.

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ACHES AND PAIN.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

The unsettled conditions near Andamans have probably developed into a storm with centre near latitude sixteen degrees longitude ninety degrees. It is apparently moving Wes-north-west.

The depression over Sind is filling up but has again caused widespread and locally heavy rain in North-west India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, West United Provinces, North and West Punjab, Kashmir, North-west Frontier Province, North-east Baluchistan, Sind, Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar, North Hyderabad and North Madras Coast and local in East United Provinces, East Rajputana, Central India, South Hyderabad and Madras Deccan.

A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Gujarat and South-east Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Victoria Point two inches; Mergui five; Tavoy, Diamond Island Bahraich, Debra Dun and Sialkot one and a half; Rawalpindi two; Dalhousie three; Murree two; Multan one and a half; Gulmarg three; Peshawar, and Dera Ismail Khan two; Cherat four Kalat half; Hyderabad (Sind) six; Mount Abu and Akola two; Pondra, Jagdalpur, Madras and Nellore one, and Cocanada one and half.

Forecast:—Increase in Orissa, North Madras Coast and decrease in Kashmir, Punjab and Sind.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1.

United Provinces: 29th August, North Eastern Circle:—The prospects of rice are normal and sugarcane is poor. The week was practically rainless and the rice crop is now suffering for want of rain.

Bihar and Orissa, August 29th.—More rain is wanted for the standing crops, especially winter rice, in many parts of Orissa and Chota Nagpur.

Bengal, Week ending 27th August.—The rainfall during the week was generally light to moderate. Transplantation of winter paddy is well advanced but more rain is still needed for the operation in the parts of the presidency and in west Bengal. Harvesting of autumn paddy is nearly finished, in East and North Bengal while it is still proceeding in West Bengal of cutting, steeping and washing of jute are progressing satisfactorily. The prospects of standing crops are favourable except in parts of East Bengal where excessive rain and rise of rivers have caused some damage.

Punjab 1st September.—Except for light rain in parts of some districts weather remained dry. Rain is badly wanted particularly for unirrigated crops.

Assam, 1st September:—The outturn of autumn rice, jute, tea and the prospects of winter rice, sugarcane and cotton are fair.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 2nd Sept. 1924.	Total since 1st June, 1924.	June 1st to 2nd Sept. 1922.	June 1st to 2nd Sept. 1923.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Cr.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0 32	40 49	62 93	59 19
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	0 29	46 62	57 78	61 23
Esplanade (Gokal Taj Hospital) ..	..	..	58 50	64 18
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	0 15	47 77	63 40	57 00

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, September, 1.

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p. m. 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.714 inches	
Temperature of Air	80.0 degree
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.3 „
Dew Point	76.1 „
Relative humidity of Air ..	88% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	8.6 „
Maximum temperature of Air ..	84.6 „
Minimum	76.9 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW, SW, W. WSW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	152 miles
Fall of Rain	0.62 inches
Total fall during month	0.62 „
Do. do. year	40.25 „
Additional fall of rain upto 10 a.m. of 2nd Sept.	0.25 „

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	LOW WATER Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	Sep.					Sep.				
Tu.	2	9	47	28	1	2	6	39	16	2
		12	58	28	7		19	8	16	8
W.	3	1	25	27	11	3	7	19	16	11
		13	32	28	1		19	44	16	2
Th.	4	2	9	27	5	4	8	4	17	11
		14	12	27	4		20	31	16	5
F.	5	2	59	26	9	5	8	48	19	1
		14	55	26	5		21	21	17	0
Sat.	6	4	1	26	1	6	9	56	20	2
		15	50	25	6		22	25	17	6
Sun.	7	5	20	25	8	7	11	40	20	11
		17	7	24	9		..	..	..	..
M.	8	6	54	25	10	8	13	30	20	6
		18	44	24	7		..	..	..	..

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Sept. 3 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 24m. Sunset 6h. 55m.
Sept. 4 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 24m. Sunset 6h. 52m.
Sept. 5 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 24m. Sunset 6h. 51m.
Sept. 6 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 24m. Sunset 6h. 50m.
Sept. 7 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 25m. Sunset 6h. 50m.
Sept. 8 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 25m. Sunset 6h 49m.

"CURRIMBHOY SCHOLARSHIPS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the letter of "A Muslim" published in a recent issue of your paper, I shall feel obliged if you will give space to my views on the subject. The writer has raised the following objections against the scheme of Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy:—

1. Considering that the amounts paid to the students for education have to be repaid by them, the term "Scholarship" should be removed and the word "Loan" inserted.

2. Business aspect of the loan should be removed by doing away with interest, which is prohibited by Islam.

I hope my Muslim brothers will permit me to place my views before them. The scheme under consideration is based on a very far-sighted policy. The Muslim community is very backward in higher education as "The Muslim" himself admits. The want of education is being felt more and more every day, particularly when the other communities of India are advancing very rapidly and the world at large is progressing fast. Unless the Muslim community wakes up soon, it will not be able to keep in level with other communities and the result will be disastrous. Even the princely sum of money placed by Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Bai Khanubai can hardly meet the requirements of the Muslim of the Presidency. Our educational requirements are increasing fast and all possible means to multiply such endowments should be adopted. The scheme of Sir Fazalbhoy provides that means and I trust every true Muslim will admire him for that. The word scholarship may be a misnomer, but what is there in a name?

The second point is very delicate. Being a Muslim myself, I cannot possibly say anything against the views expressed by "The Muslim" regarding interest. There is, however, the same consideration before us on this point, as mentioned above. "Multiply such educational funds as much and as fast as you possibly can." The principles of Islam are very broad. Provision is made for removing various prohibitions in special circumstances what more special circumstances are required than the present backward condition of Muslims in education? Can the term interest not be interpreted to be one's contribution towards this fund?

It is not true that the student will have to commence making repayment as soon as he passes an examination or returns to India. So far as my knowledge goes agreements made with students receiving such educational loans always provide that the repayment commences when the borrower begins to earn a certain income and in proportion to his earnings.

The interest is always simple interest and bears very small percentage. By the time that the borrower has paid up the original amount of debt and the turn for payment of interest arrives, he will most probably be making a very fair income. He should then not feel sorry to continue his payments for a little longer time, taking those payments to be his "little bit" towards the educational advancement of his community and not mere interest. I would, however, suggest to Sir Fazalbhoy that if possible a proviso be added to the terms of agreement, empowering the Trustees to forego interest or even part of the original amount of debt in special cases, if at any time or the condition of the borrower necessitate this consideration. This I consider necessary because we Indian Muslims have in joint families and often have many dependants. There may be a large number of children to be brought up and educated. In such cases the Trustees should have the power of special consideration.

Lastly, though I admit that the University will properly control the amount and make the best possible use of it, I cannot help remarking that it would have been better for the community had the amount been placed with a Muslim Committee who would have been in better position to study the condition and requirements of applicants and the needs of the community. I take the further liberty of suggesting to Sir Fazalbhoy that if it be in his power provision should be made for the use of this endowment in any other way if deemed necessary at any time in future by unanimous agreement of the Trustees, keeping in view Education of the community the main object of the Trust.—Yours, etc.,

FAZIL MURAJ.

BHIWANI TRIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Sept. 2.

On account of the Governor's visit to Hissar, the Special Magistrate's Court at Bhiwani assembled to-day after an interval of five days. On the opening of the Court to-day the public prosecutor intimated that the investigating officer had not returned from Hissar and that without him the prosecution could not be proceeded with. The case stands adjourned till to-morrow.

ANNIVERSARY OF "THE ENGDISH CLASS, KOREGAON."

The Fifth Anniversary of the opening of the English Class was celebrated under the Presidentship of Mr. C. H. Bristow, Collector of Satara, on 1st inst. The English teacher read the report and the Deputy Educational Inspector explained the advantages of the English classes in general and of the Koregaon Class in particular. He spoke of the responsibility of the people regarding the future of the Class under Local-Boards, when control of Primary Education was handed over to them. The Collector, after distributing the prizes, complemented the English teacher upon his ardent work and remarked that the class was a distinct success. He expressed his satisfaction to see that more than 75 per cent. of the boys were from the agricultural classes that the strength of the class had increased four times the strength at the beginning and that the class was open to children of all castes. He emphasised the necessity of the continuance of the Class under Local-Boards and advised the people to make repeated representations in the matter. The Mamalatdar requested the people to strive their best to turn the present English Class into a full-fledged High School in time to come.



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LICENSE FOR GHARRY STABLES

REPRESENTATION TO MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

The following representatives has been addressed to the President and Members of Bombay Municipal Corporation by a number of inhabitants of Mount Road, Rose Cottage Street, Love Lane and Nesbit Road, Mazagon:—

"Gentlemen,—We the undersigned inhabitants of Mount Road, Rose Cottage Street, Love Lane and Nesbit Road, Mazagaon, respectfully lay before you the following and hope, you with your usual zeal for welfare and health of the inhabitants, take them into your kind consideration.

We learn that Mr. Ali Mahomed Mahomed, the owner of hackney stables situated in Love Lane, Mazagaon, has applied to the Municipal Commissioner for granting him license for hackney victoria stables. For your information, we beg to state that about a year ago, a long litigation was caused in this matter and the City Presidency Magistrate, after several hearings passed orders for not granting any licenses for stables in such a nicely and thickly populated locality. The order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate was further confirmed in the High Court Appeal and both the High Court Judges granted an injunction and ordered that the hackney victoria stables should be removed. Accordingly the animals and victorias were removed, and now again Mr. Ali Mahomed Sale Mahomed has applied to the Commissioner for granting him license for keeping 500 to 600 horses and hack victoria in those former stables. We therefore most nestly request you to advise the Commissioner not to grant him any such license, as we very well know that during the time the stables were occupied nearly for a year, many of the inhabitants of Mount Road, Love Lane, Rose Cottage Street and other surrounding places had terribly suffered from Malaria fever and other complaints.

We may here state for your information that since the removal of the stables from the locality illness pertaining to malarious fever has entirely disappeared and the inhabitants are free from malaria. If the license is again granted, the stables would be a source of great nuisance and danger, not only to our health, but will materially and prejudicially affect the health and comfort of the neighbourhood and our properties will be considerably deteriorated in value by reason of the serious nuisance. From your long experience, Gentlemen, you will easily understand that however sanitary the stables are constructed the syces owing to their ignorance and indifferent habits make them insanitary and the stables are bound to prove a source of great nuisance notwithstanding any amount of supervision. The Divisional Health Officer or the Sanitary Inspector will exercise over them as had turned out and was proved in many instances last year, to the entire satisfaction of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. We may further bring to your notice that the Municipality had to undergo heavy cost of litigation amounting to about Rs. 30,000 for these very stables and we firmly believe that the Municipal Commissioner will not now grant any license and saddle the Municipality with heavy litigation charges and again compelling us to take legal proceedings in the matter.

We would not have addressed you once more in this matter, but as we come to know that Mr. Ali Mahomed Sale Mahomed has been again trying indirectly to obtain a licence from the Municipal Commissioner, we have taken the liberty to lay our grievances before you and request you to advise the Municipal Commissioner not to grant any license for which act of kindness, we shall ever pray."

Following are signatories to the above memorial:—(Sd.) F. K. Boomla L.M. & S., J. Battiwalla (Dubash) L.M. & S., J. Smyth, B. Miranda; Theo. Turner; Lily Baptista; R. Nazir, J. M. Battiwalla, B.M. Battiwala, N. S. Kotwall, M.B. B.S. (Bom) D.P.H. D. (Lond.); E. S. Bengali, D. K. Bilimoria (Vakil, High Court), M. S. Cooper, Frank Oliveira, A. E. de Rozario, G. D'Souza; Mrs. B. Pinto, F. I. Pinto, Jehangir Dossabhoy Framjee, Framjee Jehangir Karaka; Phiroozshaw Dadachanji; Alexander Soares, C. J. Mistry (Vakil, High Court); R. K. Vesavewalla (Pleader), J. Belcroft (Marine Engineer), S. Barkshiae, P. Kril, E. Carneiro, L. A. Sampayo, Victor Norberto de Sa, Harendranath Das, Babu Kalicharan Das, X. de Souza, B. Alyhia, A. J. D'Souza, P. Selva, P. L. Mathias, W. de Souza, G. D. Tauro; T. F. Tuffield; F. Xavier, Byramji Hormasji; Th. L. di Tha, F. M. Dhondy, J. F. Master, Dorabji Sohrabji Pandey, Hoshang Dorabji, Sohabji Pandey, Framjee Nasservanjee Adenwalla, J. P. Jeejeebhoy.

A QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall feel much obliged if any of your learned readers will acquaint me with the names of books or authors dealing exclusively or otherwise, the subject of Banking in India of Pre-British time.

Trusting you will insert this query in the next issue of your esteemed paper, I am—Yours, etc.,

R. N. KAPUR.

P. O. Box No. 869, Bombay.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

PIECEGOODS & YARN.

August 13.

e yarn and cloth markets have been r the influence of the U. S. Bureau rt since Friday evening, and the ei- have not been entirely unfavourable. condition figure was lower for ust 1 than that for July 15 by 1.1 per ., but the yield indicated (12,357,000 s) was larger, and the market took a ish view of the situation. The deci- of the Master Cotton Spinners' Fede- on to recommend a continuance of t-time working until the end of the r in the American spinning section, un- the state of trade is in the meantime rants a variation of policy, co-incided h a tendency towards lower rates, and e have helped towards the conclusion some fairly substantial negotiations. o single market can be pointed to as ring rendered heavy contributions to hand, but there is evidence that some becoming bare of supplies, and it is ceivable that much of the inquiry put ward from India houses would have tured in the shape of business had it been for the weakening in the value the rupee.

Of the other Far Eastern outlets China ntinues to fail the anticipations of sell- . Nither Hong Kong nor Shanghai afford, one would suppose, to continue eir policy of restricted buying, as cer- n well-known chops must be kept on e market. The sales of grey shirtings, wever, are of the most trifling dimen- ns, and scarcely any better report can made in regard to bleaching, dyeing, d printing styles. Odd lines in fancies r Java and the Straits, stock lots of a iscellaneous character for Egypt and the rsian Gulf, coloured goods for West Afri- and Morocco, and finishing cloths of perior grade for South America have lped to swell what has been after all, a ry moderate turnover.

Whether it is due to the fact that several illions of spindles will be stopped for lidays next week or to the influence of e Bureau figures there is no possibility of serting with definiteness, but there is a ther steadier tone in the market for merican yarns, and it is to be noted that few concerns which have not paid a vidend for three years are now able to nounce a small profit on the half-year re- ently ended. Margins, however, though proving, are still a long way from being tisfactory. Egyptian counts still find eady support.

JUTE

DUNDEE, Aug. 13.

Towards the beginning of the week the peculation which existed in Calcutta as to e new crop influenced the market here an erratic way. Everything went up, hough no doubt this was due to some ex- nt to the holiday interval. For first arks, August, actuals, £35 was asked. hese are now down to £33. Tossa 3, hich stood at £23 5s. is now quoted at 32. Some firms made sensational reduc- ons in their quotations, with the result hat buyers became wary. Yarn prices ere affected, and for cops, which are now s. 3d., 3s. 4d., was asked. At the latter rice a certain amount of business was one. Throughout the market a very easonable amount of business has been ransacted in sackings and tarpaulings. oth the home and transatlantic buyers ere concerned. Mangled hessians have een well to the fore, and big orders have een booked in the hessian trade generally. n some branches the orders are sufficient o keep manufacturers busy for a month or o. This is particularly the case in respect f patent selvage goods which will keep oorcloth looms active. This is a pleasing eature of the market, attributable to the igh Calcutta prices. Prices: First mark ctuals, August-September, £33 10s. roups, £31 15s.; red SCC., actuals, £31 0s.; groups, £30 5s.; daisee 2, October- November, £31 10s.; daisee 3, £29; tossa 2, October-November, £34; mixed cut- ings, warehouse, £19. Jute Yarns: lb. cops 4.88 (3s. 3d.) to 5 5s. 4d.); spools, 5 (3s. 4d.) and 5.06 (3s. 4d.); sacking chains, 5; hessian chains, .25. Chested hessians: 10 por. 10oz. 0in., 4.38 (4 3/8d.); 9oz. 40in., 3.88 3 7/8d.) and 4; 80oz. 40in., 3.50 and 3.63 3 5/8d.); mangles, 10½ oz., 40in., 4.94 4 15-16d.)

COAL.

CARDIFF, Aug. 13.

Influenced by a quiet yet consistent ex- ansion in the general inquiry, the Welsh team coal market fully retains its recent mprovement. Best coals have become very ell booked for prompt loading, and some substantial quantities of the leading rands have been sold over the month. n other departments improvement is not noticeable, yet generally the situation s very much better than in the closing ays of July.

The recent loss of output is still felt, and many sellers are in arrears with deliveries o buyers, a factor which in itself con- ributes to a firmer situation. From the Continent inquiries are much more active, nd with Italy and South America buying n a fairly normal basis and buyers gene- ally more anxious to cover their require- ents before the anticipated autumnal re- ival, signs of gathering strength are vident.

Best Admiralty large is firm at 28s. to 8s. 6d., with seconds well supported be- ween 27s. and 27s. 6d. Dry coals meet a moderate demand, but prices show no hange at 27s. bests and 25s. to 26s. or- inaries. Monmouthshire collieries, mar- eting best qualities, are well booked, but rices are slow to respond to the increased usiness, on account of good outputs in his section.

Black veins are steady at 26s. 6d. to 26s. astern are quitely steady at 24s. to 25s. nd Western Valleys 25s. 6d. to 26s. ccording to brand. Small coals are irre- ular. Best steams and good bunkers are irmer and in short prompt supply at 17s. o 17s. 6d.

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Rentes 3 per cent 33 1/3
Berlin Cheques on London 3[illegible]
Bar Silver (Spot) 34½
Closing Tone of Silver:—Small offering little Continental buyers steady
Interest day to day loans 2 3/4
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3 1/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23

London, Sept. 1.

Exchange on London in Paris 8310.
Exchange on London in Italy 10145

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES
MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

Stockholm	16.190
Christiania	32.416
Amstedam	11.640
Switzerland	23.86
Prague	14950

The Bombay Mails of 16th August were delivered in London on 1st September.
Linseed La Plata Argentine Sept./Oct. value 20½ firm quiet.
Cottonseed Sept./Oct. nominal 10 5/8
Castorseed Bombay Aug./Sept. paid 29 firmer—more doing.
Ferozepore Real Bold Sept./Oct. sellers 21 3/8
Toria Sept./Oct. sellers 21 5/8
Brown Cawnpore Sept./Oct sellers 21 1/4
Barley Cargo Sept. sellers 42/3
Tone of Rapeseed:—
Firm Dearer demand quiet.

STOCKS

London, Sept. 1

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £89 3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 3/4
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101½—1/16
Conversion Loan £77 3/16—1/16
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £100 7/8
Indian Loan 7 per cent £112½
Consols 2½ per cent £57¼
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 47½
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) £66 3/8
Govt. Securities, 3 per cent. £ 56 3/8

DISCOUNTS.

London, Sept. 1.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 3/4 and 3 13/16 for Dec. and 4 3/16 for March.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 3/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4

SHARES

London, Sept. 1.

Chartered Bank £20
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank £137
National Bank £45
Eastern Bank £6
P and O Banking Corporation Ltd. £10 3/4

RUBBER.

London, Sept. 1.

Para Fine Hard Cure Oct./Nov. sellers 14½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug. quiet 14
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay 15 to 15/6

METAL REPORT

London, Sept. 1

Tin Block £259 1/4

METALS.

London Sept. 1.

English best Selected Copper £66 3/4
Standard Copper G. M. B. £63 7/8
Copper Braziers £84
Yellow Metal £7 7/8
Hard Spelter £28½
Corrugated Sheets £18 3/4

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

In the share market in jutes with the exception of Howrah and Clive which attracted most of the attention of bazar operator. There was very little enquiry for the other stocks but rates altogether displayed an undercurrent of strength and in some cases were quoted a few points higher. In coals only a moderate number of transactions were reported at unchanged prices. In teas, this section has generally maintained values though the demand has slackened somewhat in the interim. The Miscellaneous section hardly calls for any special comment. Bengal Aerating Gas however declined over twenty points. Government securities were quiet. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3½ per cent Government paper Rs. 66/8. 5 per cent bonds 933 97/14. 5 per cent loan 1945-55 98/13. 6 per cent bonds 1927 101/2. 6 per cent bonds 1932 Rs. 104/6.

Banks:—Allahabad Bank pref. 88/8. Imperial Bank fully paid 1395.

Railways:—Bankura Damodar River Railway 60. Myurbhanj Railway 51.

Cottons:—Agra United 2/8. Dunbar 181. Kesoram 4/2. Bengal Luxmi Cotton 129.

Jutes:—Alliance 599. Auckland 264/8. Bally 242. Belvedere 537/8. Birla 9/10. Calcdonian 560. Clive 43/14. Dalhousie 426. Delta ord. 306. Delta pref. 98 Empire 53/8. Fort Gloster 943. Fort William 402/8. Gondalpara 940. Gourepore ord. 710. Hooghly ord. 75. Hooghly pref. 14/8. Howrah 47/2. Hukumchand ord. 11/7. Kamarhatty 592. Kankinarrah 442/8. Lansdowne 334. National 298. Northbrook 59. Orient 218/8. Presidency 7/5. Reliance 60/8. Union 583.

Coals:—Bengal 625. Burrakur pref. 100. Ghusick and Muslia 16. Lakurka 19/4. Sectarampore 6/8. Talcher 7. West Tetturya 3/6.

Miscellaneous:—C. P. Cements Re. 1. Bengal Aerating Gas 60. Bengal Telephone Corporation pref 9/4. Bengal Flour 112. B. I. Corporation 4/4. Indian Cables 1/14. Carew and Co. 77.

Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 31/8. Daurachera 11/4. Deejoo Valley 10/8. Durrang 63. Eastern Cachar 180. Hattikhira 29. Huldibari 36/8. Naharnadi 12/8. New Chumta 51. Singell 89. Tezpore 13. Tumsong 19.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and one fourth pence and demand bills were one shilling five and nine thirty-second pence.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 1.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.—

October	13.89	—.13
January	13.67	—.10
March	13 68	—.09
May	13.64	—.09
Egyptians:—		
January	18.73	
March	18.64	

LIVERPOOL COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Sept. 1.

Cotton Delivery. Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.		
October	13.87	—.15
January	13.66	—.11
March	13.67	—.10
May	13.64	—.09

Tele. Transfers 1/5 5/16 firm.
Bar Gold £4. 12. 2 quiet
Bar Silver Spot 34½ steady.

COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 2.

September	....	
October	13.91	+.04
November	....	
December	....	
January	13.69	+.03
February	....	
March	13.70	+.01
April	....	
May	13.67	+.03
June	....	
July	....	
August	....	
Egyptions.		
November	18.95	
January	18.60	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept 1.

September	14.37	—.20
October	13.87	—.15
November	13.71	—.15
December	13.67	—.11
January	13.66	—.11
February	13.66	—.11
March	13.67	—.10
April	13.64	—.10
May	13.64	—.09
June	13.52	—.07
July	13.47	—.07

Tone:—Quiet.

COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 1.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 8000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp 100 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 250 Bales.
Mid. Americans Spot 15.47 Fair demand.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 24.90

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Sept. 1.

September	20.25 —.75
October	19.30 —.30
November	19.05 —.30
December	18.83 —.31
January	18.62 —.27
February	18.55 —.24
March	18.50 —.24
April	18.43 —.23
May	18.37 —.22
June	18.32 —.21
July	18.27 —.20

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 1.

M. G. Bengal, Good	10.85
M. G. Bengal, Fully Good	11.25
M. G. Bengal, Fine	11.65
No. 1 Oomra, Good	10.90
No. 1 Oomra, Fully Good	11.40
No 1 Oomra, Fine	11.90
M. G. Broach, Good	11.40
M. G. Broach, Fully Good	11.80
M. G. Broach, Fine	12.20
M. G. Scinde Good	10.75
M. G. Scinde Fully Good	11.15
M. G. Scinde Fine	11.55

JAVA SUGAR

London, Sept. 1.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Sept. sellers 21/7½
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Oct./Dec. sellers 21/7½
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan./March sellers 21/10½
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay Jan./March sellers 22/0½
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi Jan./March sellers 22/0½
Tone:—Javas very quiet.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 1.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Sept/Oct. sellers 22½
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net firm but only small business doing.
Raw Linseed Sept./Dec. done and buyers 41/3
Raw Linseed, January/April done and buyers 40 1/8.
Linseed Calcutta Aug./Sept. shipment to Hull 22 5/8
Bold Calcutta shipment to Genoa for Aug. 4 per cent 21 3/4
Castorseed shipment to Hull for Aug. £29
White Parcel Choice White Karachi afloat 54.

London, Sept. 1.

Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. Sept/Oct. sellers 53.
Rozario Santa Fe 63½ lbs. Sept./Oct. sellers 54.
Australian Sept./Oct. buyers 56/6
Choice White Karachi Sept./Oct. buyers firm 54/6.
Soft Red Karachi Sept./Oct. value 53/9
Tone of Wheat—Steady.

BELGIAN LOAN.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Brussels.—Government has arranged six and a half percent loan of thirty million dollars in the United States redeemable in twenty-five years. It is stated that it will be utilised in withdrawing Treasury Bonds issued in United States in 1920.—Reuter.

GOVT. OF INDIA LOAN.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept 1.

A communique states:—The approximate figures of subscriptions to the Government of India loan this year are as follows. (1) Five per cent income tax free bonds 1923 (?) Rs. 7,27,43,700. (2) Five per cent income tax free loan 1945-55 Rs. 59,,33,360 (including coversions of 1923 and 1928 bonds Rs. 23.33,800 and subscriptions in England Rs. 6,000). The grand total of the subscriptions to the two issues is Rs. 13,20,77,200.

WORLD REDUCTION CRISIS.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR'S ENQUIRY.

The International Labour Office published about a year ago Volume I of the Enquiry into Production which contained a general account of the production crisis which took place after the war. The third volume, containing 1,022 pages, has just appeared. It contains seven sections dealing with the following subjects:—(1) the shortage of raw material; (2) the shortage of equipment; (3) shortage of transport; (4) the lack of capital; (5) the lack of markets; (6) the exchange crisis; (7) other general factors.

The report throws into prominence the preponderating influence exercised during the war, and at the beginning of the post-war period by the shortage of raw materials, equipment, and transport. It leads to the conclusion that since about the middle of the year 1920, the two economic factors which dominated the movement of production are the lack of markets and the exchange crisis, the latter being considered as the pivot of the whole economic world crisis.

The part played in the economic crisis by the shrinkage of the purchasing power of Europe—notably of Central and Eastern Europe—forms the subject of a particularly detailed study in which special attention is devoted to the disappearance of the Russian market. It is shown, to for example, how Russian imports which in 1913 amounted more than 3½ milliard gold francs, had decreased in 1919 to the 2.273rd part of this figure; in 1920, to the 50th part; in 1921, to the 6th part and in 1922 to the 5th part. In the last part of the report relating to the exchange situation, special attention is devoted to the methods of stabilisation adopted in Central and Eastern Europe. The following details throw an interesting light on what happened.

When the League of Nations stabilised the Austrian crown, the dollar rose in Austria at the rate of 21 crowns a day. When Poland effected the stabilisation of its mark, the price of the dollar at Warsaw mounted at the rate of 68 Polish marks per minute. When Russia established the tchervonetz, the value of which is 10 gold roubles the dollar soared at Petrograd at a rate of 18,000 roubles per second. When Germany stabilised the mark by the creation of the rentenmark, the dollar shot up at Berlin at a speed of 75,000 marks a second. The volume contains 270 statistical tables and 145 graphs.

CHINA'S NEW COTTON CROP & JAPAN.

The outstanding development of the week was the sharp rise in the new season cotton trading by Japanese interest, says the China correspondent of "Capital". The presence of Japanese buyers at such an early stage foreboies evis as is interpreted in certain quarters. The Japanese are anxious to secure supplies of the new season crop, which will come on the market in September next, and have already booked it is estimated, some 20,000 bales of new crop for December delivery. The buying has naturally served to impart an extraordinarily firm tone to the market with the result that within a few days a rise of 10 per cent. has been registered. It is the development which is naturally causing the mills some anxiety, for this time last year Chinese cotton was selling Tls. 32 per picul for Tungchow. In the face of increased acreage estimated in some direction at 25 per cent. higher than last year, the present prices seemed to be unjustified. The question is one which centres largely round demand and supply. The Japanese mills after the great earthquake have been consuming more and more Chinese cotton, which is comparatively cheaper than American or Indian. The whole position at the moment of writing appears perplexing, but should an abatement set in of Japanese buying values however must recede to their previous level. The trade would have to watch Japan very closely this year, and very likely, should the Dawes report be accepted by the Allies, the probability is that Germany would also take very large quantities from this country. A great deal also hinges on how the American crop would pan this season. Reports so far have been very conflicting as they usually are, and until we get into October no estimate worthy of the name could be based on a forecast.

EDINBURGH MARKET.

In the paper trade business is still scarce. most of it coming through London in connection with export. With the advent of the holidays there is not likely to be much new home business coming in till September. This also applies to the printing trade where, with the close of the summer publishing season, unemployment is increasingly in evidence. The brewing trade is but moderately active, while distillers report that the market for single whiskies is still rather quiet. The export trade continues very satisfactory. Dullness characterises the coal trade in Fife and the Lothians, and there is no improvement in the demand save for washed stuffs. Large coal is very difficult to dispose of. The demand for export has shaded off, there being only about twenty vessels awaiting shipments at the Forth ports. At the Port of Leith, shipping in all its branches is extremely quiet, and the tonnage figures for the six months to the end of June are 200,000 tons less than the corresponding period last year. In the shipbuilding and engineering yards some good repair work—on which the town largely depends—has been coming in lately, but new business is quite at a standstill. In the agricultural districts crop prospects materially improved during the last fortnight of July, and harvesting is likely to be much earlier than was thought possible a month ago. The early potato crop is fair on the whole. In the markets all classes of live stock are making good prices, while small supplies of grain are on offer with prices for wheat and oats firm.—

The Fifeshire linen trade is still carrying on from hand to mouth, and buyers are attempting little or nothing in the way of anticipating future requirements. The question of raw material and the obtaining of a commensurate selling price, still present great difficulty to manufacturers. In the south of Scotland tweed trade the looms are well employed on the completion of winter orders and on new spring goods, while the demand for knitted woollen goods is well maintained. Dyers are only moderately active.

"Lloyd's Bank Monthly". (Aug., 1924).

BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

The following are extracts from the 28th annual report on the working of the Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore:—

The Directors have great pleasure to present this their 28th annual report to shareholders of the Company with the full confidence that the progress made by the Company during the year under report will be regarded extremely satisfactory and highly encouraging. As regards new business the year under report has been very prosperous. 2784 proposals for Insurance amounting to Rs. 65,65 855-4 were received, out of which 2246 proposals amounting to Rs. 50,40,160-7 actually resulted into policies yielding an income of Rs. 2 67,930-1 and 538 proposals amounting to Rs. 15,25,695-13 were ktpt as pending or declined. The effective business of the Company after deducting cancellations due to deaths, maturity, Surrenders and other causes stands at Rs. 1,90 18,336 at the end of the year showing an increase of about 30 lakhs over preceding year.

The claims paid by the Company during the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,96,244-14-2 out of which Rs. 1,67,061-4-11 were for death claims and Rs. 2,29,183-9-3 were for claims arising in consequence of maturity of the policies. Claims admitted but not paid for want of completion of papers amounted to Rs. 1,93,830-9-6. The prompt settlement of claims by the Company is making the Company increasingly popular day by day.

The total income of the Company from various sources less income-tax and re-insurances amounted to Rs. 12,10,889-11-7 as against Rs. 10,27,058-15 in the year 1922. The expenses of management amounted to Rs. 2,74,069-10-5 giving a percentage of 22.6 on the total income. Taking into consideration the reorganisation of the various Provinces and expanded business of the Company, it is very satisfactory. It is Directors' keen desire to keep the expenses of management as low as possible compatible with efficiency.

The Directors have the pleasure to recommend a final dividend of 10 per cent. free of income-tax for the year 1923 including the interim dividend of 8 per cent. already declared by the Board.

GOODS SHEDS AT THE VICTORIA TERMINUS.

A correspondent writes:—

Two or three years ago, the G.I.P. Railway Company had its Outward Despatch Goods Depot at two different places—one at the Victoria Terminus and the other at the Wadi Bunder. About the year 1922, the Goods Depot at the Victoria Terminus was removed to the Wadi Bunder Depot; and the Railway Authorities had at that time promised to continue the existing working system at Victoria Terminus which did in fact continue for some time. All goods necessary for daily life such as piece goods etc. except dangerous goods, iron, grains, and all sorts of oily substances, were booked at the Victoria Terminus. There five to six scales were allotted for weighing piece goods and nearly an equal number of scales for other sorts of goods and on these scales goods booked to all stations were received. This arrangement has continued at Victoria Terminus for nearly 40 years past. But on the removal of the Victoria Terminus Goods Depot to Wadi Bunder, the Railway Authorities made two successive attempts to abolish the above working system; but they could not succeed because the brokers at Victoria Terminus conclusively proved the serious inconvenience caused thereby. The present Railway Authorities have resolved to do away with the very arrangement once more.

As for the arrangement of the Goods Depot at Wadi Bunder, there are in all four sheds each of which is more than a furlong long and there are about six scales to weigh the goods consigned to different stations. The Railway Company must not be aware of the heavy losses which will fall on the shoulders of merchants in the matter of cartage, hamalage etc., if goods weighed and booked on 4 or 5 scales at Victoria Terminus are to be loaded, unloaded, weighed and booked at about 25 different placed at Wadi Bunder, and in different sheds and for different destinations?

Formerly when the goods had to be delivered at the Victoria Terminus, the cartman used to load his cart with goods consigned to all stations. Now under the new arrangement, the very cartman will have to move from shed to shed, more than a furlong in length, to unload his goods at 25 different scales. He will thus be put to unnecessary trouble and loss of time. If the above state of things, along with the fact that an increased number of clerks will have to be kept at each scale, is taken into consideration, the Railway Company can easily understand the heavy trouble and expenses which the merchants will have to incur. In fact it is doubtful whether the expenses required to deliver one packet to the Railway Company, which under the old system amounted to not more than 8 annas, would be covered even by one Rupee and eight annas under the new arrangement.

If it is urged on behalf of the Railway Company, that the system can work satisfactorily at Wadi Bunder it is enough to say in the first place that nearly all goods booked at Wadi Bunder being wholesale, no cart generally contains goods consigned to more stations than one, and secondly at the Wadi Bunder, there is a cart weigh scale which weighs the cart before it is unloaded and this renders the work of the cartman and the clerk easy.

The contrary state of things exists at the Victoria Terminus. Carts going to that Depot contain goods belonging to 10 or 15 different merchants consigned to different stations. The whole work cannot be entrusted solely to hamals and necessitates the presence of a clerk at every scale. Supposing then for a moment that a Mukadam has 10 to 15 such carts in his charge one can very well imagine how many clerks the Mukadam shall have to keep and how much cartage he shall have to pay if the existing system of booking goods at the Victoria Terminus is abolished.

The present experience shows that even under the present system every day's work is not cleared up, and it is doubted whether goods brought to the station will be booked even after two or three days when the new organisation is introduced.

Bombay, August 29.

ABOLISH THE EXCISE DUTY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly publish the following few lines in a corner of your valued paper to enlighten Mr. H. M. Haywood, Secretary to the Calcutta Import Trade Association, and his friends, who have addressed a letter to the Commerce Department of the Government of India, which is published by you, on page 8 of the Saturday issue.

The Indian mills are dependent on European specially, on English machineries. They have not only to import machineries but machinery spare parts, sizing ingredients and mill-stores of various description. They purchase the stores etc, at fancy prices and pay custom duties to the Government for all these articles. Thus the initial cost for an Indian mill is much more than that of an English mill and the expenses in the working are also comparatively more than our Calcutta friends imagine.

Regarding the remark of Mr. Haywood, "there already exists a natural protection by reason of the fact that India has a supply of raw cotton at her doors cheap labour etc.," allow us to state that the English mills are really fortunate. No doubt, they purchase raw cotton from India, America or Egypt, but the freight of steamers is so low and favourable as to enable the English millwallas to buy any thing from any place. Just take the instance of the freight for coal:—From England to Bombay harbour, it is only 15 Sh. per ton, though the distance is above 6000 miles and the freight for coal from Jharia to Bombay is practically and comparatively more though the distance is about 1000 miles.

Further these English mills are undoubtedly lucky, as the Government of India has not levied any duty on export of cotton.

Indian skilled labour is dead and gone. Really speaking, it has been done away with. Labour is cheap here but not skilled and efficient. So the labour seems cheaper at first sight, but it is practically dearer at the end.

Climatic conditions are naturally more favourable to the English mills than the Indian mills in India. The required good result in quantity and quality of out-turn cannot be obtained, inspite of the best artificial humidity available at an extraordinary heavy cost.

It is a pity that the excise duty is to be paid by the Indian mills—including the mills, situated in the Indian States (which are not even spared), whether they make any profit or not. We can, therefore, safely assert that this is a very odd, unjust, and burden some duty and it ought to be abolished by the Government of India as well as by the States of India at an early opportunity.

The so-called experience of our Calcutta friends is that the abolition of this tax will not help the masses, that is, the consumers. We wonder how they have gained this experience. We can assure them that the abolition of this unequitable and dreadful tax will help the consumers indirectly,—if not directly.

We are sure that the false and unfair agitation, created by our Calcutta and Lancashire friends, will die its natural death in due course of time, inspite of the bitter, persistent, and painful struggles of our Calcutta well-wishers.—Yours, etc.

TRUTH.

Baroda
September 1.

RASTRIYA KANYASHALA MELA.

The Lokmanya Rashtriya Kanyashala Mela gave a public entertainment of music at the Hira Bag Hall on Monday evening. Principal S. V. Puntambekar, presided on the occasion. There was a large gathering of both ladies and gentlemen, who seemed to be delighted with the performance of the Mela. The programme of music was both varied and delightful and the youthful troupe of singers performed their parts well. All the different songs of the Mela were specially composed for the school and as such were meant to advance the cause of National reconstruction in general and National education in particular, especially the Musical dialogue on National Education was well composed and well executed.

Mr. Puntambekar in introducing the Mela to the audience said that many of them knew the girls of the Mela belong to the Lok. Kanyashala started some three years back with the express idea of giving national education to girls. The school was conducted by Miss Krishnabai Tulaskar M.A on the lines laid down by the Gujarat Vidyapith, and was trying in its own way to bring about national renaissance by giving a liberal education to girls, uncontrolled by any narrow rules and regulations. The school was financed by the Swarajya Sabha of Bombay and they knew from its report that the expenses went up to Rs. 18,000 a year. The idea of starting the Mela was two-fold—public demonstration of the School and the collection of money for the expenses of the School. Those that had gathered there showed that they had a regard for National education. Their patronage of the Mela, the speaker said, would go a great way in giving encouragement to the young pupils. The Mela was purposely started at the time of Ganpati festival so that those had the cause of National education at heart, could kill two birds in one stone, call the Mela for public entertainment and give a handsome donation to the School fund.

After the girls of the Mela had gone through the programme of music, Mr. Puntambekar in his closing remarks thanked the audience for the kind patronage they had given them and said that the performance of the pupils must convince them of the good work that the School was doing. It was, in a way, handing down the time old tradition of their country according to which all branches of knowledge and arts were respected and cultivated. Humanities and fine-arts were considered then to be the essentials of education, and when no education was considered complete without knowledge of music. National education stood for all-round development of human faculties and not, as some blindly considered, for shutting out Western culture and education. Concluding he once again thanked the audience and said that he hoped that they would continue to evince the same interest in the Kanyashala as they had done then.

The function came to an end with a vote of thanks to the President and the audience.

[NABHA STATE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It seems to me that it is the established principle of British politics to appoint an European Administrator in the Indian States of India under the pretext of misgovernment of the Prince and to take charge of the minor heir, separating the child from his father and mother, which is flagrant violation of the natural society and the international law, opposed to the feelings of the Indian people.

Sir, How long will the present situation in the Nabha State continue? Only an Indian can understand the position. The Viceroy must change his policy and take the people of India into his confidence and appoint a Sikh Administrator and to hand over the child to his father and mother or his relatives. Such a step at this juncture will be welcome every quarter of India.—Yours etc.,

A. JEEJEEBHOY.

POONA RACES.

FIRST BIG MEETING.

FLAMING ORB WINS TRIAL PLATE.

It was under very delightful conditions that Poona's First Big Meeting was held The enclosures were thronged with a happy holiday crowd who made the most of the afternoon's sport. Bombay was strongly represented for the morning Specials carried their full complement of passengers.

There were no very big surprises but favourites did not experience too bright a time. The prize of biggest moment went to Mr. Exe when his fine horse Flaming Orb got the better of Bell Metal in the Trial Plate.

The Country Bred Derby with its valuable trophy fell to Mr. Khairaz's Joviality a youngster with a bright future before him.

Tom Harrison and Byramjee Rustomjee saddled the most winners. Among the jockeys Townsend and Perkins were most successful both accounting for two good wins each.

A little before the eighth race Lady Wilson presented the Cups to Messrs. Eve and Khairaz, the lucky winners of the Trial Plate and Country Bred Derby respectively.

All elected to run in the second division of the Lincoln Plate which started the proceedings. Of the dozen candidates that raced the starter Island Lord, carried the most money, while there were many enquiries after Martenora and Gilray. The winner turned up in Scandalous who led practically from start to finish. Golden Vision managed to leave the barrier early this time and gave the winner a close run. Island Lord found the pace a trifle hot and the best he could do was to finish third two lengths away. La Belle Frusquin ran quite a good race and she is sure to go better next time out. Gilray never flattered his supporters while Lucky Lad was handicapped by a bad start.

Only My Realm declined in the other division. In this open field punters made Mimi their choice and she wound up a slightly better favourite than Ojira and Nurse Bobs. They, however, reckoned without Pin Money who got the better of Zea in a tight finish. Running in Mr. Vernon's colours this mare took kindly to Harrison's handling. Ojira made most of the running and only weakened near home. Erinite as usual was responsible for a late bid that brought him into fourth place, however, far behind. Nurse Bobs led for a few furlongs but succumbed up the straight under her weight. Flutter Fly broke tapes and bolted with Dobie till the Second Enclosure, thus destroying any chance she possessed.

Eight scratchings reduced the Dealers' New Plate to a field of twenty starters. Most people considered this race a good thing for Mr. Eve's Some Surprise and made him an even money favourite. Faithful who was considered his only rival also met with firm support with Rarity next in demand. The race ended in a hollow victory for Faithful who was well handled by Townsend. Rami ran a creditable race and gives promise of better things in the future. Najim Beg rushed into third place in the last few strides Kandinava raced at the top of the field by lengths till well into the straight where he blew himself out. Some Surprise was prominent till the turn where he disappeared. quite a disappointing display, when one considers his fine run in the Matheran Plate only recently.

The next race the Baldoyle Plate, Division II failed to turn out to general expectations. Night Watchman found himself a slightly better favourite than Bouillotte at the close of the betting. He, however ran up against one better in Murmansk who got the better of a tight finish. Crushed Glass accompanied the leaders all the way and finished a good third. Three parts of a length behind Sauce ran disgracefully and let down a large following.

It is a pity that only six starters turned out to contest the Poona Country Bred Derby with its coveted trophy. Orator was whispered a good thing before the race and as he looked the most likely candidate in the paddock, he became the public fancy. Joviality seemed to have been neglected by many as at the last moment there was quite a rush on Mystery. Joviality had no difficulty in beating Mystery who gave his supporters high hopes up the straight. Orator led his field for over four furlongs but in the run home he collapsed completely and finished slowly.

The public met with a further disappointment in the Poona Arab Derby which fell to the bottom weight Tarick. This horse won in such convincing fashion on Saturday last that his connections were very sweet on his chances in this race. Townsend was seen to great advantage on this pony and deserved the ovation with which his effort was greeted. Nafa made a gallant effort to land the stakes, but he found winner, unyielding. Both Mr. T. M. Goculdas' candidates Sheeboob and Zobal finished far behind, third and fourth respectively. The latter was seen in difficulties after the field had gone nine furlongs and was well blown at the finish. The sport was marred to a certain extent by an accident. Khayum unshipped his rider at the fourth furlong but fortunately Dobie escaped with a shaking which prevented him from riding for the rest of the day.

Great interest centred on the Trial Plate the plum event of the day. In the absence of Orange William. Bell Metal was solidly supported. Mr. Hoyt's gilding would have surely won had Bowley forced matters earlier. The race was annexed by Flaming Orb who was always in the front line. Walker had to ride hard to Keep off Bell Metal and Quarryman. The latter ran a splendid race and travelled very fast near home. Owen Roe made all the running and only weakened opposite the second enclosure. Swithin ran disappointingly He swas seen in the van in early stages but when the field made for home he was hopelessly out of it.

The next important event of the day the Criterion Plate was characterised by a poor start. Eddy was made a warm favourite but failed to reproduce the good form he showed early in the season by finishing in the neck. The winner turned up in the outsider Harry Tate who stalled off a late challenge from Starshot. Precious Lass left the barrier slowly as a result of the bad start and did very well to finish a close third. Treasury another well backed candidate was among the sufferers at the start.

The Boldoyle Plate, Division I concluded the day's proceedings and provided another upset when Kaser Girl made a start to finish race of it. This filly has improved with every run and yesterday Perkins found her travelling as well as ever. The Count tried hard to get on terms but the winner had too much of an advantage in the matter of weight. Divide after being none too prominent in the early stages put in a string run near home and just got his place. Chummy ran well till the middle of the straight where he was passed by the first four forses, at no part of the race did Unruly flatter his supporters

Details:—

THE LINCOLN PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's SCANDALOUS 8-7, Perkins 1
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's GOLDEN VISION. 8-8, Morris 2
Mr. Heath's ISLAND LORD 7-13 Burn 3
Mr R H Gahagan's LA BELLE FRUSQUIN 8-7, S J Meekings 4

All ran.

Also ran:—Gilray 9-8 Dobie, Lucky Lad 9-3 Black, Dollarina 8-12 McPherson, Martenora 8-7 Buckley, Sandra 8-2 Thompson, Pendant 7-12 Townsend, Mary's Lamb 7-9 Harrison, Milk Maid 7-2 Tymon.

The race:—The barrier rose to a straggling start. Lucky Lad and Mary's Lamb were among the worst sufferers. Golden Vision immediately dashed into the lead and showed the way to Scandalous. Island Lord, La Belle Frusquin and Dollarina. After a furlong was covered Scandalous joined the leader and the two raced abreast till the 3rd furlong where the former was slightly in front. Coming round the turn Dollarina and Island Lord moved up. Scandalous was first up the straight and shook off the attentions of Golden Vision by ½ length. Island Lord finished a fair third 2 lengths behind while half a length separated the fourth horse La Belle Frusquin. Pendant and Milk Maid finished slowly.

Time:—1 minute 3 2/5 seconds.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 131. Places Rs. 35-8 Rs. 35-8 and Rs. 18.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rss. 76-8. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 16 and Rs. 10.

Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.
Favourite:—Island Lord.

THE LINCOLN PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 5 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr S M Kanji's PIN MONEY 7-6 A T Harrison 1
Mr Dara Cowasjee's ZEA 7-13 S J Meekings 2
Mr M Goculdas's OJIRA 8-1 MacPherson 3
Mr. Frank's ERINITE 8-6 W. G Thompson 4

Did not run:—My Realm.

Also ran:—Nurse Bobs 9-8 Perkins, Arroway 7-7 Sheldon Mimi 8-11 Audas, Grand Excel 8-10 Burn, Lowborn 8-9 A C Walker, Talma 8-6 Buckley, Luxmi 8-2 Townsend, Merry Gift 7-12 Morris, Flutter Fly 7-11 Dobie.

The race:—Flutter Fly gave trouble and broke the tapes, bolting as far as the second enclosure before her jockey could stop her. When they were ready again Nurse Bobs and Flutter Fly further delayed the start. The tapes ultimately rose to a fair start. Nurse Bobs was the first to find her legs but soon resigned to Ojira who cut a fast pace. After her the order was Zea, Pin Money, Nurse Bobs, Erinite and Arroway. Lowborn was racing in the rear. After a couple of furlongs were lovered Zea was racing on the outside abreast of the leader. They came into the straight in this order. At this juncture Pin Money drew out and challenged Zea. A fine race home saw Pin Money gain the verdict by half a length. Ojira finished third a head behind. Erinite moved out late and was 3 lengths away fourth.

Time. 1 min. 4 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 74-8. Places Rs. 26, Rs. 88 and Rs. 21-8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 44-8. Places Rs. 16-8, Rs. 31 and Rs. 13.

Trainer:—T Harrison.
Favourites:—Mimi and Ojira.

THE DEALERS' NEW PLATE.—Distance 1¼ Miles.

Winner, Rs. 4,500; second, Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 750. For Arabs imported direct from the country of foaling on or since 1st July 1923. W. A. reduced 10lbs. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply.) Penalties.—Winner once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Winner of the Melton Plate or Second Dealers' Plate (Bombay 1924), 7lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowance.—Ponies, 14 hands and under, 4lbs.

Mr. Moosa Faras's FAITHFUL 8-4 Townsend 1
Mr. Elia Abdulnoor's RAMI 8-1, Dobie 2
Mr M B Antia's NAJIM BEG 7-11, Morris 3
Mr A M Khairaz's KANDINAVA 8-1 Burn 4

Did not run:—Sahoo, Zubeida, Nassim, Mootrub, Khataf, Officer, Villa and Burra Salam.

Also ran:—Adwan 7-11 McQuade, Some Surprise 8-10 Bowley, Sum Total 8-7 A C Walker, Summit 7-7 M Hoyt, Kitab 8-8 Harraway, Hazai 8-7 Audas, Rarity 8-7 McPherson, Sweden 8-7 Barnett, Moashir 8-7 Buckley, Cossack 8-7 Black, Aga 8-1 Donnelly, Young Tara 8-1 F Huxley, Cardiff 7-11 Ritchie, Ferozeshah 7-11 Thompson, Vadnan 7-11 Roberts, Visto 6-10 C Hoyt.

The race:—After some trouble the starter got them away on fairly level terms. Aga and Kitab were left a few lengths. Kandinava immediately jumped into the lead and made the running from Adwan, Ferozeshah, Hazal, Najim Beg and Rarity. Faithful and Some Surprise were racing in the bunch. Nearing the 6th furlong Faithful improved his position and so did Rami. Kandinava maintained his lead right up to the turn where both he and Adwan tired. Faithful drew out here and went strong to win easily by 2½ lengths. Rami drew out of the bunch opposite the Members' Stand but could make no impression on the winner. Najim Beg rushed up late and snatched third place from Kandinava by a head.

Time: 2 mins. 27 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 14-8. Places Rs. 17 Rs. 58-8 and Rs. 102.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 31. Places Rs. 9. Rs. 46 and Rs. 40 8.

Trainer:—Owner.
Favourite:—Some Surprise.

THE BALDOYLE PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr A M Somji's MURMANSK 9-0 Morris 1
Mr. Eve's NIGHT WATCHMAN 8-11, A. C Walker 2
Mr Kelso's CRUSHED GLASS 8-0, McPherson 3
H H the Maharaja of Nawanagar's LOMOND HILLS, 9-4 Bowley 4

Did not run:—All ran.

Also ran:—Husky 9-3 Townsened, Bold Danby 8-12 Meherji, Danzig 8-12 Perkins, Sauce 8-0 Saeldon, Bouillotte 8-7 Burn, Mist 8-6 Audas, Belvedere 8-4 Dobie, Belle Syme 7-13 Barnett.

The race:—A good start. As soon as they were released Bouillotte raced to the front and made play from Crushed Glass, Husky, Night Watchman and Murmansk. Bold Danby was the last away and trailed the field for a space. At the fourth furlong Danzig fell back into the rear. Bouillotte was still in front followed by Crushed Glass Night Watchman and Husky. At the bend Bouillotte tired. Here Night Watchman drew up on the outside of Crushed Glass. The two were fighting out the issue when Murmansk came through and joined them. A fine race home saw Murmansk emerge the winner by a neck. Three parts of a length separated Crushed Glass while 2 lengths behind finished Lomond Hills who came up late.

Time:—1 minute 15 2/5 seconds.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 56. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 24-8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 45. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 11 and Rs. 11-8

Trainer:—T Harrison.
Favourite:—Night Watchman.

THE POONA COUNTRY-BRED DERBY. Distance 7 Furlongs.

A Gold Cup value £100 and Rs. 15,000.—The Gold Cup and Rs. 7,000 to the owner, and Rs. 2,000 to the breeder of the winner; Rs. 3,000 to the owner and Rs. 1,000 to the breeder of the second and Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 500 to the breeder of the third. For Country-bred entire Colts and Fillies, to run at four years old only. 4 years old Colts to carry 9st. Fillies 8st 11lbs. Penalties—Winner of the Poona C. B. Derby, 1923, or of the Poona C. B. St. Leger 1923, 7lbs. Winner of both the above named races, 12lbs.

Mr A M Khairaz's JOVIALITY 9-0, Burn ... 1
Mr F N Furdonji's MYSTERY 8-11 Perkins 2
H H the Maharaja of Dhar's ESME, 8-11, Donnelly 3
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's SUGAR KILANTI 8-11 Morris 4

Did not run:—Polite Lass, Romance, and Pomona.

Also ran:—Orator 8-11 S J Meekings, Baby Bunting 8-11 M Hoyt.

The race:—An excellent start and on setting down Orator dashed to the front and assumed a lead of a couple of lengths. He was followed by Sugar Kilant, Esme, Joviality and Mystery. Baby Bunting was slow in moving out and brought up the rear. After a furlong was covered Baby Bunting caught up her field and was racing together with Mystery. Orator maintained his lead till the third furlong where he weakened. Sugar Kilanti showed out slightly ahead of Esme and Joviality. Mystery moved up on the outside and entered the straight first. Joviality soon closed in and in the run home the latter went away to win by 1½ lengths, 5 lengths away finished Esme. 4 lengths separated fourth. Orator finished slowly.

Time: 1 min 33 2/5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 45-8. Places Rs. 22, and Rs. 16.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 18. Places Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 8.

Trainer:—M Ryan.
Favourite:—Orator.

THE POONA ARAB DERBY. Distance 1½ Miles.

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. For Arabs which have not won a flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over previous to 1st January, 1924. W. A. reduced 5lbs. Penalties.—Winners since 31st March, 1922, of a flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over, once 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 12lbs.; winners of flat races of the aggregate value of Rs. 8,000, or over, 7lbs. in addition to the above penalties. Allowances—Maidens 4lbs.; Ponies, 14 hands and under 4lbs. Winners of flat races of the aggregate value of Rs. 8,000 or over 7lbs in addition to any landing allowance.

Mr. Fayaad Sulleman's TARICK 7-6. Townsend 1
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's NAFA 8-12 Perkins 2
Mr. T M Goculdas's SHEBOOB 7-10, McPherson 3
Mr. T M Goculdas's ZOHAL 8-12 Audas 4

Did not run:—Sanderson.

Also ran:—Khayum 9-2 Dobie (fell), Nassim 7-11 Black, Confederacy 9-0 Ritchie, Milton 8-12 L Jones, Cairo 8-12 F Huxley, Shemal 8-12 Morris, Vazir-ul-Mulk 8-11 S J Meekings, Dirrah 8-8 Burn, Johur 8-7 McQuade, Basra 8-7 Thompson, Guinea 7-10 A C Walker.

The race:—There was a false start as a result of which Tarick raced for about a fifty yards. When they were eventually despatched Tarick was in command from Shemal, Vazir-ul-Mulk and Basra Hope. After a furlong Shemal took up the running his nearest attendants being Confederacy, Vazir-ul-Mulk and Zohal. Sheeboob who moved out slowly was trailing the field for a brief space. Zohal soon worked his way up and was racing second to Shemal. Tarick was prominent lying somewhere sixth or seventh. Past the sixth furlong Zohal raced to the front and led from Shemal and Confederacy. Nafa was prominent on the outside. As the field swung into the straight Tarick shot out hotly pursued by Nafa. A thrilling finish home resulted in Tarick going better by ½ length. 10 lengths between second and third. 2 lengths third and fourth. Khayum brought his rider down at the 4th furlong.

Time: 2 mins. 53 2/5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 58-8. Places Rs. 18-8, Rs. 16 and Rs. 23.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 42-8. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 11 and 18.

Trainer:—Owner.
Favourite:—Mr T M Goculdass' bracket

THE TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

A Cup value Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 23,000 from the Fund. Winner the Cup and Rs. 15,000; second Rs. 5,000; and third Rs. 3,000. Terms for horses. W A & C reduced 10 lbs. Penalties:—Winner of a flat race since 31st March 1922 value Rs. 15,000, 7 lbs extra. or of flat races of the aggregate value of Rs. 20,000, 7lbs extra; or of flat races of the aggregate value of Rs. 30,000 9lbs extra; or of flat races of the aggregate value of Rs. 75,000 14 lbs extra. Not accumulative. Allowances—Maiden 3 years old 5lbs; maiden 4 years old and upwards 9lbs.

Mr Eve's FLAMING ORB 9-2 A C Walker ... 1
Mr A Hoyt's BELL METAL 9-2 Bowley ... 2
Mr P B Avasia's QUARRYMAN 8-7 Barnett. 3
Mr R H Gahagan's OWEN ROE 9-2 Ritchie 4

Did not run:—Orange William 9-7.

Also ran:—Solo Bridge 9-2 Morris, Aborigine 9-2 Burn, Swithin 9-2 Townsend, Wasp 8-6 F Huxley.

The race:—They got away without any difficulty. Swithin was the smartest away and cut a fast pace from Flaming Orb Bell Metal, Owen Roe and Solo Bridge. Past the sixth furlong Bell Metal fell back. At this stage Owen Roe moved up to third position, Swithin retired after the fifth furlong. Flaming Orb was now in command with Owen Roe close on his outside. The next in order were Solo Bridge Wasp and Quarryman. Nearing the third furlong Owen Roe was racing slightly clear of Flaming Orb and was first up the straight. Here Flaming Orb came up and was soon joined by Quarryman. The two were fighting it out when Bell Metal came strong but Flaming Orb lasted out to win by a neck. Ahead separated second and third. ¼ length third and fourth.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 53-8. Places Rs. 16-8, Rs. 14 and Rs. 33.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 26-8. Places Rs. 8-8, Rs. 8 and Rs. 16.

Time:—1 minute 43 seconds.

Trainer:—J Robinson.
Favourite:—Bell Metal.

THE CRITERION.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; and third Rs. 2,000. Terms for Horses which have not won a flat race value Rs. 5,000 or over, since 31st March 1922. W A & C reduced 14 lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March 1922, of a flat rale value Rs. 4,000 or over once 4lbs; twice 7lbs; oftener 12lbs. Winners since the above date of flat races of the aggregate value of Rs. 10,000 or over 4lbs; of Rs. 15,000 or over 7lbs in addition to the above penalties. Allowances maidens 5lbs.

Mr Kelso's HARRY TATE 8-6 McPherson 1
Mr J C Galstaun's STARSHOT 8-3 Morris 2
Mr R H Gahagan's PRECIOUS LASS 7-10 Ritchie 3
Mr N A Kazi's ULSTER LAD 8-3 S J Meekings 4

All ran.

Also ran:—Eddy 9-5 A C Walker, Endorette 9-3 Barnett, Treasury 8-11 Harrison, First Grade 9-3 F Huxley, Hatchford 8-3 Burn, Southern Beauty 8-3 Audas, Count Palatine 8-3 Buckley, Northern Light 8-3 Townsend Discobolus 8-2 Donnelly.

The race:—A poor start in which Treasury and Precious Lass were the worst sufferers. Southern Beauty was the quickest out of the gate followed by Northern Light, Count Palatine, Eddy Endorette and Harry Tate. Starshot was racing in the bunch. Past the 4th furlong Southern Beauty was still leading by lengths. There was no chance in this order till the turn where the field closed up. Precious Lass worked her way up and was running fourth. Up the straight Harry Tate drew away and appeared to be winning easily when Precious Lass and Starshot made a bold bid. After a fine race Harry Tate lasted out the winner by ½ length, Starshot just beat Precious Lass for second place by a neck. 1½ lengths away was Ulster Lad fourth.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 266-8. Places Rs. 45-8 Rs. 30-8 and Rs. 20-8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 104. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 15 and Rs. 10-8.

Time:—1 minute 30 3/5 seconds.

Trainer:—E S Godfrey.
Favourite:—Eddy.

THE BALDOYLE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000 and third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in the 2nd Division.

H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's KASER GIRL 8-4 Perkins 1
Mr Eve's THE COUNT 9-6 A C Walker 2
Mr T M Thaddeus' DIVIDE 8-9 Burn 3
S S Akkasaheb Maharaja's KRISHNAKUMARI 8-1 Morris 4

All ran.

Also ran:—Bridal Blush 7-9 C Hoyt, Red Cross Boy 8-12 Thompson, Tarvie 8-11 McPherson, Golden Fancy 8-7 Buckley, Chummy 8-6 Ritchie, Foreman 8-5 Audas, Magical Mike 8-0 Sheldon, Unruly 8-0 Harrison, Princess Fari 7-13 Townsend, Voltage 7-2 McQuade.

The race:—A fair start saw Kaser Girl dash to the front and cut the pace, her nearest attendants being Magical Mike and Tarvie. Chummy was slowly away but soon worked his way up. Nearing the fourth furlong the order was Kaser Girl, Chummy, Magical Mike, Tarvie and The Count. Krishna Kumari and Divide were none too prominent. Kaser Girl maintained her lead throughout and went strong up the straight to win by a length. The Count drew out opposite the second enclosure but could make no impression on the winner. Divide came with a late rush and finished third 1 length behind. Krishna Kumari failed to find an opening on the rails and was beaten by a short head for third place.

Time:—1 minute 15 4/5 seconds.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 90. Places Rs. 48-8, Rs. 42-8 and Rs. 28.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 35-8. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 18 and Rs. 12

Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.
Favourite:—Krishna Kumari.

COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Yorkshire have won Country Cricket championship for the third year in succession.—Reuter.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE

MAHATMA'S PLEA FOR PUBLIC SUPPORT.

Another pleasant function came off, on Tuesday evening, when Mahatma Gandhi distributed the prizes to the successful scholars of the National Medical college. Tuesday being Ganesh Chaturthi Day was the third foundationday of the College.

The hall was quite packed with guests and students. Among those present were Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. Bharucha, Mrs. Gokhalay, Mrs. Hodgkinson, Miss Lotwalla, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and others. Dr. Sathaye in opening up the proceedings gave a brief history of the College, and expressed his delight in having Mahatmaji present on the occasion of their 3rd Foundation Day. Dr. Kothare, in welcoming Mahatmaji, said that the institution primarily owed its existence to Gandhiji and his great movement.

Mahatmaji in his short address expressed his great joy at seeing the National Medical College progressing so satisfactorily. He said that when Dr. Sathaye first asked his advice about starting the institution he was rather diffident, as the task was so huge and beset with many difficulties. But now he was pleased to see for himself that his fears were unfounded and that the institution had achieved such a marvellous success. He expected that the leading men in the medical profession would continue to give their support, and he also hoped that the rich men of Bombay would remove the housing difficulty of the College and also give money to support it. In the end, he exhorted the students to wear khaddar and spin for half-an-hour as a National duty. He was profusely garlanded with hand-spun yarn. The function terminated with a song by the Tilak-Kanya-Shala Mela and the distribution of sweets.

RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

GLOUCESTERS BEAT MADRAS.

The Madras Gymkhana were unfortunate in losing against the Gloucesters on Tuesday evening when the third game of the All-India Rugby Tournament was played off on the Cooperage before a large crowd. The Gloucesters were the better team but no score was registered in the first half. The military obtained 3 points and the Madras XV equalised just before the call of time. The try was well kicked but as luck would have it the ball hit the post and came back. This meant extra time play and the Gloucesters who lasted better won by 12 points to 3.

The teams were:—

2nd Bn. The Gloucestershire Regt.—Back: Pte Strawbridge; three-quarters: Lt P D Hamilton, 2nd-Lt C E A Firth (Capt.) C S M W Middlecote, D C M, Pte Hoskins Pte Murphy, Pte Parsons; forwards: Pte Middleton Pte Spiers, Pte Williams Cpl Gleed, Pte Horler, L/Cpl Treasure Pte Alder, Pte Sherry.

Madras Gymkhana:—F A J Richardson, V G M Hurst H P Wand, C H Hodgson, H H English, F M Cleghorn, D M Reid, G G King, Capt C H R Wynne, C A Innes Lieut Bennett, C F Turpin, D G Roy, C D Commin, J Erskine.

Referee:—Mr Daniels.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

Y. M. C. A. BEAT HINDU GYMKHANA

The Hindu Gymkhana suffered their seventh defeat this season against the second string of the Young Men by two goals to one on the Oval ground on Tuesday evening. Kelly was responsible for both the Y. M. C. A. goals Play was very dull and both sides showed a lack of understanding. There was a good deal of aimless kicking and stout running.

The teams were:—

Y. M. C. A.—Hodkinson; McMurelue and Mahar; Crawley Warder, and Brush; Thompson Harrison, Broadbage and Kelly.

Hindu Gymkhana:—Chatterjee; Gupta, and Dutta; Roy, Bhattacharjee and Bourah; Banerjee Raja, Mukherjee, S. Dutt, and A Roy

Referee:—Robert Shaw.

FIRST INTERNATIONAL RACE.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Belmont Park (Long Island).—Prince of Wales was present to-day when the Firs International Race was run here before a crowd of 50,000 spectators. The race resulted as follows:—

WISE COUNSELLOR ..... 1st.
EPINARD ..... 3rd.
LADKIN ..... 3rd.

The race was won in one minute eleven and four-fifths seconds. Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The following are to-day's closing score in firstclass cricket matches:—

Middlesex versus Surrey.—Middlesex have made 84 for 4. Start was delayed by rain. Northants versus Warwick.—Warwick made 285. Santall scored 73 and Calthorpe 66 Thomas took 4 for 42. Northants have scored 50 for 3.

Sussex versus Yorkshire.—Yorkshire won by innings and 110 runs. Yorkshire made 253 for 9 and declared. Holmes scored 88. Sussex made 83 in their second innings. Kilner took 7 for 37 and Rhodes 3 for 20.

Kent versus Lancashire.—Kent made 199. Parkin taking 6 for 50. Lancashire scored 136, Freeman taking 5 for 54. Kent made 115 in second innings. Parkin took 6 for 21, completing his two hundred wickets for season.

Glamorgan versus Notts.—Glamorgan made 271. Spencer scored 56. Notts made 14 for loss of one wicket.

Leicester versus Essex.—Leicester made 125, Astill contributing 56. Essex made 68. Astill taking 5 for 24. Leicester have made 32 for 1.

Worcester versus South Africans.—South Africans won by an innings and 28 runs. Africans' first innings totalled 278. Root took 5 for 83. Worcester made 181 in the second innings. Meintjes took 3 for 38, Carter 3 for 44 and Pegler 3 for 21.

Blackpool Festival opened to-day with a match between Gentlemen and Players. Former made 152. H. Day scored 55. MacDonald took six for 59 and Parker 4 for 70. Players have made 28 for 1.—Reuter.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Rugby Football Tournament—Calcutta vs. Welch Regiment—Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 5-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, September 4.

The Harwood League 2nd Div.—Hindu Gymkhana vs. Y. M. C. A. "B", Oval.

FRIDAY, September 5.

S. S. "Naldera" with English mails due at 5 a.m.

THE B. B. & C. I. RLY. TIME TABLE.

The Principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time given in all cases:—

	Bombay (Colaba). Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay Ptshawar Mail	11 15	16 30
Gujarat Mail	8 42	20 45
Delhi Express	6 30	21 0
Kathiawar Express	7 40	21 35
Express	20 25*	7 0

*(Terminates at Churchgate.)

The morning Down Express timed to leave Colaba at 7 hours will stop at Dahanu Road, Gholvad and Daman Road on Saturdays, Sundays and all Gazetted Holidays, and the Up Express due in at Churchgate at 20-25 will stop at the same stations on Sundays, Mondays, and all Gazetted Holidays.

KALKADEVI GANESHOTSAVA.

There will be a competitive examination to-day Wednesday, in spinning yarn in the Murarji Gokuldas Hall at 6-30 p. m. and the "Go-grass Mela" at 9 p. m.

GANPATI FESTIVAL.

The Bombay National College and Rashtriya Marathi Vidyalaya will celebrate the Ganpati Utsav to-day (Wednesday) as under:—

From 6 p.m. to 7 p.m. Kirtan by R G Joshi From 7 p.m. to 8 p.m. A lecture by Prof. Thadnis.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

Under the auspices of the Brahmin Sabha two public Lectures will be delivered to-day (Wednesday) at the Morar Bag, Khattar Galli the first by Mr. L. B. Bhopattkar of Poona at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) and the second by Mr. M. R. Jayakar on "University Reforms" at 9 p.m.

BOMBAY ENGINEERS TO VISIT BROADCASTING STATION.

The members of the Bombay Association of the Institution of Engineers (India) will visit the Bombay Wireless Broadcasting Station at Harawalla Building, Ballard Estate, on Friday.

ESEAN COMMUNITY OF BOMBAY.

The 24th instruction class of the Esean Community of Bombay will be held at the R. R. Cama Oriental Institute at Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, on Saturday, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.). There will be a discourse on "The invisible universe and its relation to man." Admission is by cards from Mr. L. B. Nayak, 341, Thakurdwar.

SETH FATEHCHAND FREE DISPENSARY.

In the above free dispensary conducted by Dr. C. N. Pherwani, the total number of patients treated in the months of July and August was 1523, of which 826 were males. 24 females, and 403 children.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RADIO CLUB.

Dance music by the European Quartette will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 6.45 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) September 3rd and arrangements have been made at the Club for dancing during the programme.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Residents of Girgaum ward are requested to send their contributions however small or big in the shape of coins or clothes at the Congress Committees office No. 8 Kandewadi, Girgaum for the relief of the sufferers in South Indian Floods. The office remains open from 8 to 10 a.m. and 4 to 8 p.m. (S.T.) daily except Thursday.

CORONER'S COURT.

RUN OVER BY CART.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner held an inquest on Tuesday touching the death of Anna Babaji, aged 22 years, a bullock cart drivers.

The evidence showed that on Monday at 1 p.m. the deceased was driving a cart loaded with bags of rice along Mount Road, Mazagaon, when he urged the bullocks and they swerved and he fell down. The left wheel of the cart passed over his stomach. He was removed to J. J. Hospital, but died subsequently.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to abdominal injury sustained by his having been run over by his cart from which he had accidentally fallen.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.

Sadoo Raoji, a hawker of salt was on his professional rounds on Monday afternoon at Nalagam Road, Dadar, when he saw the dead body of a man floating in a well next to the Spring Mill compound. He informed the police who got the body out. There were no marks of violence on the body. The deceased had a loin cloth, a purgen and a pair of armlets on his body. Alongside of the well is a railing from which people take a short cut. The path between the well and the railing is very narrow and when crossing people hold the railing to prevent them from falling.

Mr. A. R. King held an inquest on Tuesday on the body of this Hindu who is still not identified and the jury returned a verdict of death from drowning in a well but remarked that there was no evidence to show as to how it occurred.

BRITISH FLAG HALF MASTED

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I noticed the British flag half masted yesterday (Friday) on an important building opposite the Cathedral—whether the only instance I am not aware. There is one meaning for this only, usually, i.e the occurrence of some National calamity. But nothing of the sort appears to have occurred. I assume that whoever did this acted without proper authority and that such a serious affair as the half-masting of the National flag publicly is officially controlled.—Yours, etc.,

"ANGREZI."

Bombay, Aug 30.

AUCTION SALE OF RACE HORSES,

THE INDIAN BLOODSTOCK AGENCY will sell at the Race Course, Poona, on SUNDAY, Morning, 7th September, the following:—

I. Newly landed English horses in Training.

1. WORK OF ART, b. g. 2 yrs. by Bachelor's Craft—Japanese Doll.
2. DAWN OF FREEDOM, b.f. 2 yrs by Louvois—Miss Flighty
3. KIRNDANCE, c.f. 2 yrs. by Long Set—Highland Lassie.
4. LOCH EILEAN, b.f. 2 years by Rock Savage—Marron d' Eau.
5. BAY FILLY, 2 yrs, by George—Hy Breasil.
6. SPRING RUNNING, b.g. 3 yrs, by Call O' the Wild—Merryweather.
7. MORRISTOWN, b.f. 4 years by Passchendaele—Early Days.

(Nos 3 and 6 are winners and Nos. 2. 4 and 7 have been placed in England and Ireland).

II. Five Countrybred two year olds, the produce of the WILLINGDON STUD, SIRUR, with their ENGAGEMENTS in POONA COUNTRYBRED DERBY AND ST. LEGER, 1925, and seven others by order of their owners, and

III. Two brood mares, one four year old Filly and one three year old Colt, bred at the Kunigal Stud Farm, Mysore.

The above Agency will be pleased to act for intending purchasers, who cannot be present.

Catalogues can be had on application to the above Agency at 3, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

It is proposed to hold another sale on 14th of acclimatised horses in training and running at Current Poona Meetings.

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The following books of Professor Sohrab R Davar of Davar's College of Commerce and the Government College are the result of experience and study of past twenty-two years. Write and secure them to-day by V. P. Post if you cannot call:—

1. COMPANY LAW (1921). A book written specially for business and students of Commerce dealing with Company Law problems of vital importance to Directors, Company Agents, Managers, Shareholders and Accountants. Rs. 7.
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Rules for Correspondents.

Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1924.

THE TASK BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY.

The Lee Commission's Report the consideration of which was postponed last May will be the most important subject that will come up for the decision of the Assembly which will commence its session to-day at Simla. The Services, as is natural, are anxious to have the extravagant recommendations of the Commission regarding the enhancement in their emoluments approved by the Assembly and to have their future status and privileges assured. There appear inspired articles in the Anglo-Indian Press pathetically pleading the justice and modesty of the claims of the Services. And as it is felt that it is inexpedient to flout the members of the Assembly whose hostility may thwart the chance of setting the seal of popular approval on the Report, the tone adopted by the champions of the Services has become charmingly persuasive. The "Times of India," for example, in its keenness to gain the support of the "moderate" elements of the Assembly does not even hesitate to falsify facts. One day it asks the Services to thank the Assembly for the appointment of the Lee Commission—regardless of the fact that the announcement of its appointment was made the occasion of an adjournment of the last Assembly which refused the estimate for the Commission which had to be certified. The Commission, in fine, was appointed in defiance of popular wishes and of the protests even of the Liberals who could not help contrasting the indecent haste with which the Government attempted to redress the grievances of the Services and settle their position in the reformed regime with the dilatory and insincere fashion in which they dealt with the more vital question of constitutional advance. Another day, the same paper tries to analyse the phenomenon of Indian distrust of the Services or opposition to the demands of the latter: though it does not point out that the Lee Commission refrained from going into the fundamental principles of public service for the simple reason that it was more concerned about improving the financial conditions of the Services and perpetuating their constitutional position than with anything else.

While at the one end there are these consistent efforts to create a favourable atmosphere, at the other the Government have given a notice of moving a resolution on the subject. With a modesty which does not usually characterise the public conduct of the Services the Government have placed the recommendation about pay, passage concessions, and pensions at the end of their resolution. But if they hope thereby to deceive anybody inside the Assembly or out of it that that is the least important or the most unobjectionable of the proposals of the Report, they give too little credit to the intelligence of the people and too much to their own. With the growing difficulty of balancing the budget, with the Indian tax-payer already over-burdened, and with constructive schemes of social reform perpetually being starved, it is bold on the part of the signatories of the Report to propose an additional burden of a crore of rupees: but it is unpardonable, though not surprising, for the bureaucracy—the self-imposed trustee of the masses—to accept such a proposal. Were it accompanied by an immediate stoppage of recruitment in England or by transfer of the Services to popular control, it might be worth considering: without it, it is an injury—and an injury justified on a vicious analogy between public service and commercial enterprises—added to the insult of what is virtually a ban for Services on the children of the soil. The emoluments offered are out of all proportion not merely to the ability of the people to bear them but to the utility of the services themselves. Whatever the value of the Services in a period of paternal government—which they themselves help to prolong—they are only too likely to use their knowledge and experience obstructively in a time of transition to democracy unless their loyalty to their masters—the representatives of the people of India—is definitely and constitutionally assured. That is precisely what the Lee Report does not do. It perpetuates vested interests to prevent the transfer of power to the people. By creating a dyarchy through the whole gamut of administration,—in recruitment no less than in organisation and discipline—by allowing a practical veto to the Services on the transfer of any department to popular control, by retaining the position of the All-India Services, as it is, without either accelerating the pace of Indianisation or bringing them under an authority in India, the Lee Commission has made ample provision for frustrating and delaying the rapid evolution of self-government in India and has ensured a safe future to the Services.

The duty of the Assembly, therefore, is clear. It should declare in an emphatic and unequivocal manner that the resolution of the Government on the public services cannot be considered or accepted so long as the fundamental constitutional issue remains unsettled. So long as India remains, for Services, so long as the constitutional relationship of the Services *vis-a-vis* a self-governing India is not defined, so long as there is no adequate response from the Government to the Assembly's demand for a radical transformation of the existing system, so long should the Assembly refuse to enter into any parley with the Services and to give its sanction to a scheme that is politically reactionary, and financially iniquitous. Besides its task is made all the easier by the correct lead that has been already given by Madras. The Anglo-Indian Press is never tired of reminding the Indian nation that to obtain the concession of constitutional reform, British opinion has to be placated—a task, it seems, which can be accomplished, at the moment, only by silently acquiescing in the Lee Report. But the Services need also reminding that their future depends on the goodwill of Indians and that no threat of administrative sabotage can unnerve Indians bent on controlling and directing national policies. It is not merely as a protest against the obduracy of the Government in the matter of reforms, but as a reminder of the changing conditions of Indian polity that the Assembly must reject the resolution embodying the Lee Report's recommendations. It is not merely a Swarajist but a national reply that is needed.

"BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION"

The charges of "bribery and corruption" which officialdom and its gramophones in the Press, both in England and India, had flung recklessly at the Swarajists, have, thanks to the enterprise of "Forward", come home to roost. Mr. Das has challenged both the ex-Minister, Mr. Fazlul Haque, and the Advocate-General, Mr. S. R. Das, to prove that the letters which bear their signatures and which have been reproduced in facsimile in "Forward" are not genuine. This challenge has been only partially accepted by Mr. Haque, while Mr. S. R. Das has had to admit that he had written the other letter. Mr. Haque stated in the Council that the letter is "somewhat of a forgery". What is the exact import of this queer phrase? Is the signature a forgery or the body of the letter? Mr. Haque would have done well to make the point clear. As his statement runs, it looks as if some portion of the letter is genuine after all. Mr. Haque should lose no time in unravelling the mystery surrounding this extraordinary document, which, assuming the letter to be genuine, suggests corruption of the worst sort. As for Mr. S. R. Das, realising that there is no escape from a plain admission of the authorship of the epistle, he has tried to explain away, in a manner which will fail to convince even a child in politics, the sinister import of his communication. To a representative of the "Statesman" Mr. Das is reported to have denied that the letter was "anything but a straightforward repetition of a perfectly legitimate promise—a promise to do his best for a man who had been one of their staunchest supporters." Mr. Das added: "I myself do not see anything wrong in my telling him that I should recommend him as Minister. There was no question of inducement for him to vote, because there was no doubt about his voting. He had never voted against us. I had learnt that he was a little disappointed because Mr. S. N. Roy was going to get the appointment, so I wrote assuring him that I should always stick to my word." If, as Mr. Das says, the Rai Bahadur was "one of the staunchest supporters" of Government and stood in need of no inducement to vote, why should the latter have been "a little disappointed" because some other favourite of the bureaucracy was going to get the Ministership and why did he need the stimulus of a reassurance from Mr. Das that the plum would fall into nobody else's lap than his own? After Lord Lytton's recent reprehensible promise to confer the Ministership on the most zealous supporter of the supplementary grants, is not the hint conveyed by Das to the Rai Bahadur plain enough, that the latter would assuredly get the post if he displayed sufficient zeal in canvassing votes for the grants? Else, what is the meaning of the sentence, "But please do not forget you must get Allabux to come and vote for us. You took charge of him"?

The entire letter is, thus, emphatically an urgent invitation to the Rai Bahadur to come and vote for the supplementary grants and also to bring as many other supporters with him as possible. The bait of the Ministership was held out by Mr. Das with the definite purpose of inducing the Rai Bahadur to be "up and doing" to get the grants adopted by the Council. Mr. Das's denial, therefore, that he sought to bring to bear any illegitimate pressure on the Rai Bahadur cannot hold water for a moment. If members are to be invited to exercise their votes with the definite prospect of earning ministerships as a reward for their loyalty, there is only one word in the English language to describe such an invitation. Mr. Das is an official of the Bengal Government and the latter share in some degree the responsibility of the acts of the former done in his official capacity. Do the Government approve of the questionable method pursued by their Advocate-General in the present instance? Only the other day they professed indignation at the "malicious falsehood" of "Forward" in another connection. Have they no righteous indignation to spare over the disclosures of this journal regarding alleged corruption in high places? The public of India pause for an answer.

The Bengal Government have also another duty to discharge and it is to produce evidence in support of the grave charges of "bribery and corruption" which Lord Olivier flung at the Swarajists, without producing a tittle of evidence to justify them, and which the "Times" has with characteristic malicious glee seized upon and even embellished? The "Times'" article will not be available for a fortnight, but the following summary cabled by the London correspondent of "The New Empire" will suffice to show the lengths or depths to which the overt and covert enemies of the national movement in India are prepared to go:

"The 'Times' to-day publishes in a leading article serious charges against the Bengal Legislative Council. It writes that an ugly air of corruption hovers about the Bengal Legislative Council since the Swarajists and their Nationalist allies obtained a majority. Pecuniary corruption of a most shameless character has been rife there, and in the hands of the Government there is evidence that on important divisions votes in Council have been bought and sold for cash or other valuable considerations. Prices have varied: some have been as high as £350, and some have fallen to a comparatively paltry sum. The 'Times' states it is informed that the charges are supported by detailed testimony. I think such grave charges should not be allowed to stand unchallenged by the Council."

Since there is no knowing when the Bengal Legislative Council will be in session again, the duty of repudiating or justifying these grave slanders on the Council devolves on Lord Lytton's Government and the latter must discharge it promptly and fully. A member of the Assembly has asked questions on the same subject. Lord Olivier evidently spoke from the brief prepared for him by the Government of India. The Government of India must, therefore, substantiate the slanderous charges or Lord Olivier must as an honourable man withdraw them.

Notes of the Day.

Unsatisfactory and Disappointing.

If Lord Olivier's despatch relating to Mr. Justice McCardie's judgment was a timid, if honest, attempt to censure the conduct of the judge and to erase the disagreeable impression created by the judgment, the Government of India's Resolution must be characterised as a thinly disguised mockery of the Premier's and Secretary of State's attempts to pour oil over troubled waters. Whoever drafted the Resolution would appear to have kept the tongue in his cheek in doing so. The effect of the Resolution will be but to nullify what little good result had been achieved by Lord Olivier's despatch. The Government of India, who had been insulted by the judge, would appear not at all loth to pocket the insult. They have not a word in criticism of the unwarranted aspersions cast on them by the judge, not to speak of the wrong done to the Indian people by his remarks. They merely state that they are in complete agreement with the conclusions formerly arrived at by Lord Chelmsford's Government and do not see any necessity for troubling themselves with any strictures passed on them by anybody or for re-opening the question at all. As regards the questions of use of force with a view to create moral effect on outsiders and of resort to aerial bombing to disperse unarmed crowds, the Government of India are quite satisfied with what they did and said previously and see no need at all to revise their view in any respect. Lord Olivier must feel highly flattered at the exemplary support he is receiving from the Government of India in his attempts to assuage the wounded feelings of the people of India. If he fails to find any trace of such support in the Resolution, he will soon be apprised of the fact by "The Daily Mail," "The Daily Telegraph" and other admirers of the Indian bureaucracy. Whatever complaint Mr. Justice McCardie may have against Lord Olivier, he can have nothing but admiration for the Government of India.

The Indus and the Nile.

The die-hards of the British Press may well go into hysterics over the intensive and almost unparalleled agitation which has been launched on the banks of the Nile and the Indus. Mr. C. R. Das has carried out his pledge of tearing the mask off the face of Indian autocracy by killing dyarchy in Bengal. The Government moved heaven and earth to parry the determined Nationalist blow, but have been finally vanquished. And so is Imperial policy being defeated in Egypt and the Sudan. Now that the British Government have seen the utter impossibility of continuing their autocracy in Egypt, they are making efforts to save at least the Sudan for domination and exploitation for the benefit of Lancashire. Everything was for a time reported to be calm and quiet in the Sudan. But now the notables and even the women of the Sudan have been simultaneously fired with patriotism and the whole movement is evidently spreading far into the interior. The lesson is clear. The whole of the East is in a ferment. Millions are awakening to their proud heritage of freedom and civilisation and will not rest content until they come into their own.

Exploitation of Indian Labour.

A section of the official world in India as well as the Anglo-Indian Press will doubtless feel scandalised by Mr. Purcell's description of the conditions of labour in this country as "unspeakable horror", but every impartial observer, who has no vested interest at stake or no "prestige" to lose by admission of the truth, will agree that the British Labour leader has not over-drawn the picture. How many civilised countries are there in the world, to the West or East of India, which tolerate the employment of thousands of women underground as India does to-day and has been doing since the introduction of mining on Western lines and which pay their labourers, both in factories and on plantations as low as India does? Is there any other civilised country—we do not speak of the British Colonies—where the conditions of housing, sanitation, and education of the working classes are so unspeakably miserable as in India? When Englishmen, who come to India and try to mould the destinies of millions of human beings, cannot realise the shame and degradation of women who through poverty are obliged to work in the mines, and actually oppose legislation which aims at the restriction of such employment, is it any wonder that the conditions should remain as an "unspeakable horror?" Instead of the Government, that is to say, British officials, bringing forward measures to end the scandal, it is non-official Indians, who have been obliged to introduce bills to humanise the conditions of labour. It is British officials and British employers, who have been the most strenuous opponents of legislation to mitigate the lot of Indian labourers whether in the factories or on the plantations. No doubt, improvements in some minor respects have been secured on the initiative of officialdom, but where the vested interests of British capital have stood to lose by humane legislation, the latter has been strenuously opposed both by these vested interests and their sympathisers in official circles. The exploitation of Indian labour by foreign capitalists cannot, however, continue long as Indian Labour is at last beginning to awake and demand its birth-rights.

An Example.

Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj though he received injuries to his person while trying to plead for peace with the infuriated Hindu-Muslim mob in Nagpur did not leave his post. It was as it should be. Mahatma Gandhi has always exhorted Satyagrahis patiently to receive the showers of the peoples' *lathis* and the soldiers' bullets under such circumstances and if necessary to die on the spot while trying to pacify the fury of the crowds. He has also asked Hindus and Muslims to be specially solicitous for the protection of their brethren of the other religion respectively. Jamnalalji, therefore, is to be congratulated on acting up to the lofy maxim of his leader. The sentiments he expressed after the incident are as noble as his conduct was praiseworthy. He has shown himself to be thoroughly impartial and generous. He would not hurriedly fix the blame for hitting him or for inciting the whole trouble to the Hindus or Muslims. He has set an excellent standard of conduct to be pursued under very trying circumstances. And Hindu-Mussalman unity would indeed prove easy of attainment if we have a few hundreds of Jamnalalji among the millions of Hindus and Mussalmans in the land. As with Government so with communities the deliberate sacrifice of a few noble lives may sometimes touch the heart more than many well-meaning speeches or political compromises.

CAPTURE THE LOCAL BOARDS.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

In the programme that the Swaraj Party in their recent conference at Calcutta have adopted, capturing of the Local Boards and Municipalities all over the country has a very important place. While replying to the address given by the Calcutta Corporation Mr. V. J. Patel has very clearly pointed out as to what Nationalists could do in these local self-governing institutions. He pointed out that the programme of work in the Local and Municipal Boards may well be the constructive programme of the Indian National Congress. Control of childrens' education, spread of Khaddar, removal of untouchability and inter-communal unity are quite within our reach if Congressmen and Nationalists capture all the Municipal and Local Boards. Mr. Patel did not fail to point out, what even big Municipalities like those of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras or Cawnpore, Allahabad and Ahmedabad had power to do under the law as it is. Speaking to the citizens of Calcutta he said "you can Indianise the municipal services You can municipalise and Indianise the Tramway and the telephone services and also other services of public utility. If for want of finance you cannot do that, you can do effective work to check the vagaries of these private companies who are making fabulous wealth at your expense." Mr. Patel evidently spoke from his experience nearer home! In the face of these things, any one will be led to ask why not capture these Boards and Municipalities. "Why cannot pro-changers and no-changers sink their party differences in this matter and fight the battle of Local Self-Government shoulder to shoulder?"

Hope of United Work.

The District and Taluk Local Boards elections will be held within two to three months. Notices for certain divisions of this Presidency have already appeared in the "Gazette." It is quite true that in the absence of a definite Congress resolution in this matter, people are left without a clear lead. But we cannot stop any longer on that account. It is a matter of joy that responsible people in the districts are waking up and have even begun to move. In the Maharashtra, an active movement is set on foot to capture the District Local Boards at least in four districts—Poona, Nasik, Thana and Kolaba. In the resolution that the Bombay Government have published about the working of the Local Boards in 1922-23, it is pointed out that in the Thana District, during the last triennial elections, Non-cooperators tried to capture the Boards and such of them as were elected "have shown a disposition to ignore the provisions of the law which regulate the expenditure of Local Funds under proper control and direction." Let me add that one of these Non-cooperators must be Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and the incident referred to is the address given to Deshbandhu Das. That apart, Government themselves have complained that people are not found to take enough interest in Local Self-Government affairs and in their hands the Primary Education Act and the Village Pochayat's Act have been practically a dead letter. This state of things must be removed and it appears there are hopeful signs of it removal. Dr. Baba Saheb Paranjpye that selfless worker and most valuable lieutenant of the late Mr. Tilak has now become almost a missionary of the Swaraj Party and he is asking people in every district to take greater interest in Local Self-Government.

District Board's Powers.

It is interesting to see in brief what the powers, authority and functions of the District Local Boards are. There is a definite majority of elected members and the members can also elect their own President. This is according to the Local Boards Act of 1923. The voters for the Districts elections are nearly the same as voters for the Legislative Council. The franchise for the Taluk Boards is much wider. Among the functions of the board are included building of roads and their unkeep, sinking of wells and digging tanks, erection of public buildings conduct of Primary Education and building schools, vaccination, planting of trees, maintaining model farms, supplying seeds to the peasants, improvement of local industries and Agriculture, starting light railways and tramways, holding exhibitions and so on. The expenditure of all the boards put together has been about one crore and half of rupees every year. The incidence of taxation in the whole Presidency averaged Rs. 0-3-10 per head. The Director of Information has published a summary of the Government resolution referred to above which may be read with advantage with the text of the Local Boards Act, in the absence of the Government resolution itself.

IF BRITISH RETIRE

BOGEY OF CIVIL WAR

"TIMES" ON COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION

LONDON, Sept 1.

One of the morals the "Times" draws from the recent Hindu-Muslims collisions is that there exist cogent practical arguments in favour of the maintenance of the present system of communal representation. The paper says the British policy of furthering progress in India would fatally be compromised by an outbreak of something like a civil war which would assuredly follow any premature attempt to alter the system under which not only Moslems but vigorous and militant Sikh and Maratha communities enjoy a representation commensurate with their historical and political importance.—Reuter.

ALLIED EVACUATION OF CONSTANTINOPLE,

ABSENCE OF REFERENCE IN ISMET'S CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The "Daily Telegraph's" diplomatic correspondent draws attention to the absence in the correspondence of Ismet Pasha to the League Council of any reference to the clause in the convention regarding the allied evacuation of Constantinople and the Straits and points out that the clause is more explicit regarding the reference to the League arbitration than the Lausanne treaty itself. He is of opinion that the Turks, if allowed to do so, will await the termination of the Geneva proceedings before enforcing the clauses but for once they have nothing to gain by procrastination since the territory they covet is not in their hands nor in neutral guardianship but in the protection of the British troops.—Reuter.

TURKISH CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Constantinople.—New Customs regulations increasing import dues on foreign wheat and flour by twelve points came into force to-day.—Reuter.

FIGHTING ANTI-CO-OPERATIVE TENDENCIES,

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS.

LONDON, Sept 1.

Ghent.—The Eleventh International Co-operative Congress opened here to-day attended by 500 representatives from all European countries.

Goedhard, (Holland) Chairman, appealed to all people for a worldwide extension of co-operative institutions. It was announced that a meeting would be held at Rome for the purpose of creating a great International Co-operative Bank with a view to fighting high Finance with its alleged anti-co-operative tendencies.—Reuter.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN MORROCO,

8 BATTLIONS DESPATCHED FROM SPAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Madrid.—The seriousness of the position in Morocco is emphasised by an official communique describing heavy fighting consequent on the persistent violent attacks on the Spanish communications in the western zone. It says great forces must be employed, and, consequently, eight battalions are being despatched immediately from Spain. "The situation calls for great coolness and firmness. The Directory feels compeelled more than ever to exercise all its authority both in Spain and in Morocco."—Reuter.

TANGIER-TETUAM ROAD CLOSED.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Gibraltar.—Gunfire in Morocco has been audible at Tangier and Gibraltar. Tribesmen in the vicinity of the Tangier enclave are joining in, and have burned the Tangier-Tetuan Mail-car. The road between Tangier and Tetuan is closed.—Reuter.

COMMUNICATION WITH PEKING BROKEN,

PREPARATIONS FOR A LONG CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Shanghai.—General Luyungh Siang's forces have cut the Shanghai Nanking Railway 15 miles from Shanghai, breaking railway communication with Peking. In view of the outbreak of hostilities between Kiangsi and Chekiang, the rival warlords are endeavouring to raise armies large enough for a long and severe campaign and are carrying on a policy of ruthless and wholesale conscription. Nanking and other towns in the zone of hostilities have been cleared of labourers and coolies, while better classes are taking refuge in flight. Troops are tyrannising everywhere, commanding everything possible.—Reueter.

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"UNSPEAKABLE HORROR".

CONDITIONS IN INDUSTRIAL INDIA.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

In the course of his speech at the opening of the Trade Union Congress, Mr. Purcell referred to the conditions in industrial India as an "unspeakable horror" and said they could not accept "bland" assurances from the India Office even under a Labour Government." They must make most of every opportunity to bring every national trade union centre within the four corners of the genuinely united and avowedly anti-capitalist International Federation of Trade Unions.

Mr. Cook, Secretary of the Miners' Federation, stated that he had received a telegram from the French miners strongly protesting against the Dawes Scheme and its effect on the German workers.

Mr. Marchbank of the Railwaymen's Union hoped that an opportunity would be given the Conference to discuss the Dawes Report which he said was designed to benefit international capitalism and ruin the working class movement.—Reuter.

MR. SMILLIE'S DEFENCE OF GOVT.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

In the closing stage of the Trade Union Congress, Mr. Pollit, Boilermaker, in an impassioned speech demanded that the Trade Union Movement should control the policy of the Labour Government. The Congress should emphatically repudiate the threat to introduce the Emergency Powers Act in the matter of trade union disputes and denounce the Dawes Report which made war inevitable.

Mr. Robert Smillie on behalf of the executive while not denying the right of the Congress to criticise the Government's policy, defended the latter and said that the Dawes agreement was in the best interests of workers both in Britain and Germany.

A portion of the Council's report declaring that it was not the function of the Congress to enlarge upon the Labour Government's legislation was carried by a large majority despite an attack by the communist section.

The Congress then adjourned.—Reuter.

RIGHTS OF INDIAN WORKERS

PLEA FOR TRADE UNIONISM.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

In the course of his address at the Trade Union Congress Mr. Purcell said that almost every time the workers in India revolted and sought by strikes or other means to remedy the evils there were shootings and violent acts of repression. These methods, in dealing with the claims of the Indian workers, must be abandoned and legitimate Trade Union activity be given the same freedom and scope as in England and the Indian workers must be enabled to organise on such a scale as would secure it to them. In destroying the present evils of capitalist control there was the danger that we should hand over India to the control of mere politicians. This must be avoided. Change at the top which would not alter the economic conditions and would leave the workers at the mercy of the same set of exploiters was no change at all. Political changes should be conditional upon certain necessary and overdue industrial conditions being put into operation simultaneously.—Reuter.

SIR DADIBA DALAL.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Sir Dadiba Dalal was prevented from attending the signature of the London Conference Agreement on Saturday owing to severe influenza.—He subsequently signed at his residence.—Reuter.

DEATH OF EARLY OF LAWDERDALE.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Death has occurred of the Earl of Lawderdale.—Reuter.

AN APPEAL DISMISSED.

(Associated Press.)

AGRA, Sept. 2.

Mr. Jensen, Carriage and Wagon Department, B.B. & C.I. Railway, who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment by Mr. Frampton, Joint Magistrate, for giving false evidence in the Ajmeri's case appealed to the Sessions Judge but his appeal was rejected.

PRISONER CHARGED WITH BREACH OF JAIL REGULATIONS.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 2.

Mr. Motasingh Gopalsingh, an Akali Sikh who has been undergoing seven years' rigorous imprisonment for sedition, is being tried by Mr. Slaney, City Magistrate, Nagpur, at the central jail on the charges that the prisoner transferred to a warder an unauthorised letter to be carried out of jail and he was holding communication in writing with an outsider without the knowledge and permission of the jail authorities. Motasingh, who is being defended by Mr. G. V. Deshmukh, Barrister, pleaded not guilty. The hearing of the case was adjourned till the 5th instant.

MCCARDIE'S REMARKS

INDIA GOVT'S VIEW.

"NO MORE DISCUSSION."

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

The Government of India have issued to-day a brief resolution in the form of a "Gazette Extraordinary" expressing their views on Lord Olivier's despatch relating to Mr. Justice McCardie's judgment in the O'Dwyer-Nair case. The resolution says:—

"The Governor-General-in-Council desires to emphasise the view expressed by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on June 23, 1924, that further discussion of matters referred to in the question addressed to him would not be conducive to public interest.

"As regards the questions dealt with in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Secretary of State's despatch, the Governor-General-in-Council recognises that the question of propriety of the learned judge's expression of opinion in his summing up is not a subject for his consideration. He must, however, observe that matters to which these paragraphs relate were very carefully considered and fully reviewed by the Government of India in their despatch No. 2 of 3rd May, 1920. The conclusions formed upon them by His Majesty's Government were conveyed in Mr. Montagu's despatch of the 26th May, 1920, with which it is observed His Majesty's present Government have completely associated themselves. Both these despatches have been published. The Government of India are in complete agreement with the conclusions formerly expressed upon the question referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Secretary of State's despatch of the 8th July 1924 and see no reason to re-open them.

"The Government of India have consistently acted in accordance with the conclusions contained in paragraph 4 of the Secretary of State's despatch and the present re-statement of them requires no change in the existing orders. It is only necessary to call the special attention of all officers, military and civil, to these orders, which should be strictly observed."

SPINNING RESOLUTION.

DISCUSSION IN TAMIL NADU COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 1.

At a general meeting of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee the draft rules containing a penalty clause making it compulsory for every member to spin at least two thousand yards of yarn every month formed a subject of a heated discussion. The draft rule ran as follows. "That the Provincial Congress Committee members should each pay yearly subscription of rupees five, moreover they should send two thousand yards of yarn spun by themselves to reach the office of the Provincial Khadar Board by the 25th of every month."

When the draft was moved from the chair Mr. Srinivas Iyengar made a strong speech condemning the penal clause pointing out that the draft suggested by the Working Committee was *ultra vires* and unconstitutional. In the end as a compromise the Secretary of the Working Committee agreed to withdraw the penal clause.

CONGRESS RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

MEETS ON 14TH FOR FINALLY ELECTING PRESIDENT.

The General Secretary of the 39th Indian National Congress, Reception Committee, Belgaum, writes:

"The General Meeting of the 39th Indian National Congress Reception Committee will be held on Sunday (the 14th instant) in the Belgaum Congress Office premises, at 5 p.m., precisely. All members are requested to attend.

The subjects on the agenda are:—

(1) Final election of the President for the 39th Indian National Congress.

(2) Any other subject that may be brought forward with the permission of the President."

VAKILS TO BE ADMITTED AS ADVOCATES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

The High Court had passed a rule for the admission of the Advocates. According to this rule from and after November 10th and until the expiration of seven years from that or such further period as the Court may determine a vakil or attorney of the Court of not less than ten years' standing on application may be admitted as an Advocate of the High Court.

LEE REPORT.

SUSPEND ALL ACTION.

MR. RAUGACHARIAR'S RESOLUTIONS,

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

The members of the Assembly are giving anxious consideration to the Lee Report and it is understood Mr. Rangachariar has circulated a memorandum among the members of the Assembly summing up his tentative proposals for their consideration. In his memorandum he is stated to have considered the Report in three aspects. Firstly, he reiterates the position taken up by the last Assembly and points out that in the absence of full material the Assembly cannot give a proper decision unless all evidence is published. Secondly, he considers that the whole question of constitutional advance and the position of the Services require simultaneous consideration and decision. He would stop all recruitment for the future and transfer the control to the Government of India and local Governments. In that case, he favours the setting up of a Public Service Commission and pass a legislation securing the emoluments of Services. If his proposals are accepted, he would not object to a grant of some relief to the existing encumbents in the Services provided it does not commit the Government on the question of classification and control of the Services. His detailed proposals appear to be on the following lines:—

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that he may be pleased to convey to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India the following representations on the recommendations about the Report of the Royal Commission on the Superior Services:

(a) This Assembly respectfully reiterates the protest made by the last Assembly against the appointment by His Majesty's last Government of the Royal Commission ignoring the recommendations made by the Assembly in the matter closely connected and interwoven with the question of revision of the constitution of the Government of India against the unanimous representation of the people;

(b) This Assembly notes with extreme regret the fact that His Majesty's late Government considered experience gained by June, 1923, of the operation of the system of Government established by the Government of India Act in respect of Superior Civil Services was sufficient to warrant a thorough re-examination of organisation and general condition of the Services on the representation of the officers concerned, while he regarded it as wholly insufficient to consider the unanimous and insistent representations as to the defects in the constitution itself by His Majesty's Indian subjects;

(c) This Assembly desires to draw the earnest attention of His Majesty's Government to the fact that the recommendations of the Royal Commission more especially those contained in Part I are based and dependent upon the expectation of an indefinite continuance of the present system of Government both in the central and local Governments as also of the position, powers and functions of His Majesty's Government and this Assembly refused to believe that they can continue much longer as the developments are bound to take place out of the enquiries now proceeding under the direction of His Majesty's present Government and out of the events taking place in some of the provinces;

(d) This Assembly notes with regret that the bulk of the evidence on which the recommendations of the Commission are based was tendered and accepted in *camera* and is not available to it, while a large portion of the evidence given in public did not support the conclusions or recommendations of the Commission and it also regrets that its criticism of the Report under the circumstances cannot but be general;

(e) This Assembly cannot consistently with its responsibility to the country and with all the desire to respect the recommendations of the Commission deprive itself of the opportunity to examine the materials on which it is asked to commit the slender and over-burdened finances of the country to further heavy and recurring burden:

(f) That for the reasons stated above, this Assembly earnestly requests the Secretary of State to suspend all action on recommendations of the Commission, to take steps to have full materials placed before this Assembly and to await further developments in the constitution and Government of the country to arise out of the enquiries now going on."

Part B of Mr. Rangachariar's resolutions ran:—

(1) This Assembly is decidedly of opinion that if Indianisation of the Superior Services is intended to be real or effective all further recruitment outside the country except for the required expert services on short term contract should be suspended.

(2) That the proper point of view is not

(Continued on next page.)

MR. HORNIMAN'S REMINISCENCES.

TENTH INSTALMENT TO APPEAR TOMORROW.

M. L. A'S LATEST

PROPOSED "INDEPENDENT PARTY."

THIRTY MEMBERS JOIN,

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

It is understood that a large number of independent members in the Legislative Assembly will meet to-morrow to form themselves into a party to be called the Independent Party. This party, it is stated, will greatly assist in consolidating the Nationalist Party. Some of the members of the party to be formed are already members of the Nationalist Party. It is not known who will be the leader, but it is likely that either Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya or Mr. M. A. Jinnah will be elected. Nearly 30 members have signified their intention to join this party. Its methods will include "Constitutional deadlocks if necessary."

An Executive Committee will be formed and other prominent members, like Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Dr. Gour, Dewan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao, Mr. B. C. Pal and Mr. K. C. Neogy will, in all likelihood be asked to be in charge of certain definite subjects.

SWARAJISTS' MEETING.

The Swaraj Party met this evening in the Assemby Committee room and discussed several subjects that are likely to come up before the Legislative Assembly, but on account of the small attendance no conclusions were arrived at.

REPRESENTATION TO GOVT.

It is stated that a strong representation will be made to Government by the several non-official members of the Assembly for the allotment of more days than one for the discussion of non-official resolutions.

It is understood that the adjourned discussion on Mr. Kasturibhai Lalbhoy's resolution for the abolition of the cotton excise duty will come up in the Legislative Assembly on the 18th instant.

SIR M. HAILEY AT HISSAR.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES.

(Associated Press.)

HISSAR, Sept. 1.

To-day Sir Malcolm Hailey received here addresses from the District Board, Municipal Committee, Hissar, Hindu Sabha Muslim Association and Hissar District Co-operative Societies. Replying to the addresses of the Municipal Committee and the District Board, Sir Malcolm Hailey dealt mainly with the local problems discussed in the addresses of these two bodies.

In a joint reply to the Hissar Hindu Sabha and the Muslim Association, His Excellency said:—Differences you must, of course, have, differences that is in aims and ideals of each community just as each community has its own characteristics and constitution. But whatever the differences in those ideals may be every consideration demands that it shall not be allowed to produce animosity or hostility.

Regarding the Muslim demand for communal representation on the District Board the Governor said that, for the present they have decided that on many considerations it was advisable to secure proper distribution of elected seats on the District Boards by suitable demarcation of circles and open vote instead of by communal representation.

To the Hindu deputation His Excellency said:—You are in a great majority in the district. You say that you yourselves have no communal feeling. It is a sentiment of which you may be proud but your greatest triumph will be when you obtain open recognition of that fact from others.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH,

VIGOROUS PROPAGANDA IN BENGAL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

In connection with the resolution passed at the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee to carry on propaganda for the boycott of foreign cloth, meetings are being held in Calcutta urging the audience to eschew foreign cloth. Arrangements are being made to hold similar meetings in the mofussil district and sub-divisional towns.

A PLEA FOR AYURVEDIC SYSTEM.

A REQUEST TO REFORMS COMMITTEE

(From a Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, Sept. 2.

The Secretary of the U. P. Ayurvedic Conference has requested the President, Reforms Enquiry Committee, to receive a representation of Vaidya Community to plead the case of the Ayurveda system of medicine, with a view to suggest necessary modifications in the Reforms Act and to provide proper representation of Ayurveda in Provincial Councils.

BENGAL TELEPHONE CORPORATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

The Bengal Telephone Corporation have received the sanction of the Government of India to the introduction of a message rate system of charges for their service.

Jodhpur, Sept. 1st. Owing to breaches due to heavy rain the train service on the Judo branch is suspended beyond Kachelo. Probable duration of the interuption is six days.—(A. P.)

A YEAR OF PEACE.

FOR UNITY IN CONGRESS.

MRS. BESANT'S INTERVIEW WITH MAHATMA,

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 2.

In an interview, Dr. Annie Besant told a representative of the "Madras Mail" that she had seen Mr. Gandhi at his own house, he having expressed a wish to meet her. She had an hour's very interesting conversation with him on the great need of drawing all the parties in India together and on the absurdity of their quarrelling with each other. They all wanted the same thing, viz., Swaraj for India, but only differed as to the methods to be employed in attaining it. Mrs. Besant went on to say she and Mr. Gandhi were both agreed as to the absolute necessity of bringing about union among all the parties because without such union England could always say: "We do not know with whom to deal on this question in India." She added that she had felt this as the great obstacle in talking with the members of the Cabinet with whom she had several interviews. While the members of the Cabinet agreed with her that India had a right to Home Rule they said they did not see any party so predominant that they could take as representing India and be sure that in co-operation with India for the fulfilment of her wish that they would be satisfying the various contending parties.

HOW TO ATTAIN OBJECT.

Mrs. Besant also said that Mr. Gandhi thought, and she agreed with him, that, if they could obtain a year of peace without quarrelling with each other and devoted to concentrated work for the one object of Swaraj even though they might take different ways yet preserve friendliness with each other, they might, very likely, attain their object. At least they would be put in such a position that the obtaining of it could not be far off. She and Mr. Gandhi were also agreed that it was quite necessary that a definite scheme of Swaraj should be drawn up and they were both willing to take part in such action to secure parliamentary Government for India. They were both of opinion that such scheme should be drawn by Indians in the shape of a parliamentary bill and in order to make this acceptable to the British Parliament it was important that all who represented recognised parties in the country should take part in the framing of it. She finally added: We both felt that, if it were possible to restore Congress to its old position of including people of different opinions, an immense gain for the country would result.

N. W. RLY. COLLISION.

OFFICERS' ARRANGEMENTS FOR HELP

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Sept. 2.

Two more persons from among those who were injured in the N. W. Railway collision have died in the local Mayo Hospital. This brings the total of the dead to 10.

Lt.-Col. Walton, Agent of the North Western Railway, visited the Mayo Hospital yesterday and interviewed the injured persons there. A senior officer of the Railway is proceeding to Montgomery with special instructions to assist the victims in the recovery of their luggage and to put them in touch with their relatives. Arrangements have been made to send the Sindhi passengers back to their homes by an ambulance car. The figures of the dead and the wounded, it is stated, were compiled under the direction of an Indian Magistrate who personally held an inquest on each body. A European passenger who took an active part in the rescue work states that he estimated the dead and wounded at the time of their removal from the train at between 200 and 250. The senior Government Inspector who conducted an enquiry has sent his report to the Railway Board.

RAILWAY COLLISION VICTIMS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Sept. 1.

Of those who died in the railway collision near Montgomery are four postal workers and their families and a police constable who was travelling with a prisoner.

CHITTAGONG RLY. ROBBERY CASE.

(Associated Press.)

CHITTAGONG, Sept. 1.

The Chittagong Railway Robbery Case has ended in the acquittal of the accused Sinha.

SINKING OF A LAUNCH IN GALE.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Sept. 2.

As a result of a heavy gale yesterday evening the Government launch "Cleo" was sunk. She was making for the Dalla Creek to seek shelter when she was caught by the squall. The engine room was swamped by a wave, causing her to founder. Fortunately no lives were lost, the crew being picked by another launch.

Salvage operations have been put into action, and it is hoped that the launch will be raised shortly. Besides damage caused to trees and electric wires the loss of life, reported so far, was that of two persons.

TRAVANCORE.

MAHARANI APPOINTED REGENT.

THE PROCLAMATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TRIVANDRUM, Sept. 2.

The following is the proclamation read by Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S., Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States, at the Durbar held yesterday:—

"Whereas His Highness Sri Padbanabha Dasa Vanchi Pala Sir Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Manney Sultan Maharaja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, Honorary Colonel of the Tenth Battalion, 3rd Madras Regiment, Maharaja of Travancore, departed this life on the 7th August, 1924, (Corresponding to the Twenty-third Karkatakam 1099 of the Malabar Era), and whereas His Highness Sri Padbanabha Dasa Vanchi Pala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Manney Sultan Maharaja Raja Rama Raja Bahadur Shamsaherjang, has already been recognised by the Government of India as the lawful heir to the Munsad, His Highness is hereby proclaimed the Maharaja of Travancore, and whereas His Highness Sri Padbanabha Dasa is a minor and whereas Her Highness the Senior Rani as the senior female member of the ruling family, has been recognised by the Government of India as regent, I hereby proclaim Her Highness Sri Padmanabha Sevini Vanchi Dharma Vardhini Raja Rajeswari Rani Setu Lakhmibhai Maharani, Regent to rule the Travancore State and control the administration until His Highness the Maharaja shall have completed his eighteenth year and has been formally invested with ruling powers and all subjects of the Travancore Durbar are hereby directed to acknowledge and obey Her Highness accordingly." Given under my hand and seal at Trivandrum in Travancore this first day of September in the year 1924 of Our Lord, Corresponding to 17th day of Chingom in year 1100 of Malabar Era, by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council."

SPEECH OF A. G. G.

REPLY OF H. H. THE REGENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TRIVANDRUM; Sept. 2.

Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S., Agent to the Governor-General in the Madras States, in the course of his speech delivered at the Installation Durbar yesterday, said:—

Your Highness, the Regent, it is your Highness's good fortune that you take upon yourself the responsibilities of rulership at the very meridian of life and your great natural gifts will ensure the rapid acquisition by Your Highness of that political practice which lack of opportunity alone has hitherto denied you. Your Highness has the advantage of commanding the service as your first Dewan of a shrewd and able administrator who was privileged to enjoy the complete confidence of His Highness the late Maharaja and will assuredly win yours also. Your Highness will now be for a term of years the trustee and custodian of the rights and traditions of one of the most progressive of Indian States. The ever to be regretted Maharaja Sri Mulam Tirunal has well and truly laid the foundations upon which it falls to Your Highness to build. As Lord Curzon, the only Viceroy to whom Trivandrum has hitherto had the privilege of according a welcome, shrewdly observed, His late Highness combined a conservative outlook with the most enlightened views. Under Your Highness' guidance, the political reforms inaugurated by your august predecessor will assuredly be consolidated and if there is no recurrence of calamitous floods or other convulsion of nature, the normal expansion from year to year to the State revenue will ensure a continuance of steadily increasing expenditure upon education and other nation-building activities. In all the problems which confront Your Highness—and at the beginning some of them may perhaps appear somewhat formidable, you will find me ready to tender disinterested advice whenever it is asked for—but I shall, may I assure you, be always so most reluctant to volunteer an opinion and Your Highness' subjects will not be more jealous than I to see maintained unimpaired the traditions of the ruling House and the authority of its ruler.

H. H. THE REGENT'S SPEECH.

The following is the speech delivered by Her Highness the Regent at the Installation Durbar yesterday:—

"Mr. Cotton, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I sincerely wish that the melancholy necessity had never arisen for that part of today's functions pertaining to the creation of a Regency and that God had in his wisdom continued to His Highness the late Maharaja the health he, till a few months back, had conspicuously enjoyed so that his onerous charge could in the fulness of time have passed direct to my beloved nephew, the Young Maharaja. But God has decreed otherwise and to-day I am called upon to assume the responsibilities of ruling over a country which for a period of well-nigh four decades has enjoyed, under the able guidance of my venerable uncle, His Highness the late Maharaja, a measure of peace and prosperity seldom attained in the Indian States. When I think of the gigantic nature of the task that lies before me I feel considerably diffident of my ability to cope with the requirements of a rapidly advancing country. But it is most gratifying to know that in the discharge of my arduous duties I can always look for help and advice to His Imperial Majesty's representative at my court, Mr. C. W. E. Cotton. It shall be my earnest endeavour to maintain unimpaired the hereditary friendship that has subsisted between the British nation and my house from the days when the Hon. The East India Company obtained a plot of ground in Anjengo from my progenitor the Attingal Rani. I sincerely hope that my officers and people will whole-heartedly support me in carrying out the sacred trust committed to me and I in return promise that I shall guard with jealous care their interests. It is my pleasing duty to express my sense of satisfaction at having as my Dewan, Dewan Bahadur T. Raghaviah, a wise and seasoned officer and one who, as Mr. Cotton has said, enjoyed the complete confidence of the late Maharaja. The wonderful progress which the late reign has achieved has left Travancore in a state of enviable preeminence among her sister States. Many of the problems imposed by modern administrative needs has been either solved or anticipated by Sri Mulam Tirunal and now it only remains for me to follow in his footsteps and try to do what would conduce to the moral and material well-being of my people and when the time comes for it to hand over the trust to my nephew I pray to the Almighty God to give me strength to bear the burden he has thought me fit to carry and to enable me to acquit myself of my new duties conscientiously and without passion or prejudice. It is also my fervent prayer that His Highness the Maharaja may be blessed with long life, health and all happiness."

SENIOR MAHARANI'S PROCLAMATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TRIVANDRUM, Sept. 2.

The following is the proclamation read by Her Highness Shri Padmanab Sevini Lakshmi Bai, issued under date 1st September 1924:—

"Be it known to all that whereas our Grand uncle, Shri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Pala Shri Ram Varma Maharaja of Travancore departed this life on the 17th August 1924, and whereas the Sovereignty of the State has devolved upon Shri Padmanabha Dasa who has according to the usage and with the recognition of the British Government been installed as Maharaja this day and whereas Shri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Pala Rama Varma, is a minor we, Shri Padmanabha Sevini Lakshmi Bai Maharani have according to the usage and in recognition of the British Government assumed this day the charge of the Raj as Regent in behalf of Shri Padmanabha Dasa, till he shall have completed his eighteenth year and been formally invested with ruling powers."

"MAHARANI" OF TRAVANCORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

The Viceroy has conferred the title of Maharani as personal distinction upon Her Highness Rani Sethu Lakshmi Bai, Senior Rani of Travancore and Rani Sethu Parvati Bai, Junior Rani of Travancore.

VAIKOM SATYAGRAHA.

SUSPENSION FOR SOME TIME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCHIN, Sept. 1.

The Satyagraha at Vaikom still continues. Five months will be complete since the commencement of the campaign and as to-day synchronises with the assumption of the title of Regent by Her Highness the Senior Rani of Travancore Ashramites have decided to suspend Satyagraha for some time.

SATYAGRAHA PRISONERS RELEASED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TRIVANDRUM, Sept. 2.

All the Satyagraha prisoners, who were incarcerated in the Trivandrum central prison and the mofussil jails, were liberated yesterday by the exercise of Her Highness the regent's prerogative.

WOMAN BENCH MAGISTRATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADANAPALLI, Sept. 1.

A Madanapalli correspondent says Government have nominated Shrimathi Jayalakshmi Kumar, B.A. to the bench court at Madanpalli. She is the first Indian woman magistrate to sit on the Bench following the appointment of Mrs. Cousins to the Bench Court at Saidapet more than a year ago.

Official and Personal.

The Governor of Bombay visited the City Branch of the Y.M.C.A., (Poona) on Monday.

Lady Wilson attended the Annual Prize Distribution of the Sardar Dastur Nosherwan Girls' High School, (Poona), on Monday.

Mr. W. P. Barton, British resident in Mysore returned and took charge of his office from Mr. C. C. Watson Offg. Resident who proceeded to Simla.

The Tariff Board curtailed their stay in Calcutta by a week. Mr. Ginwala and Professor Kale left Calcutta on August 30th, the President and Secretary will leave for Bombay this week.—(A. P.)

LEE REPORT.

(Continued from previous page.)

that what should be the minimum European element in the Services rather it should be that the Indian element should in the course of next few years reach the minimum of four-fifth and all steps necessary in that direction should be taken.

(3) That appointment and control of the Services should mainly rest with the Government of India and local Governments assisted by a Public Services Commission.

(4) That the constitution and functions of the Public Services Commission of official and non-officials to be appointed by the Central Legislature and that one of the functions of the Commission should be to determine from time to time the number of recruitment to be made outside the country.

(5) That all reasonable guarantee by legislation should be given to the Services in regard to security of service and safeguards should be determined on the recommendations of a similar Committee of the Legislature.

(6) That no departure is called for from the present policy or rules in regard to passages, conditions of pensions, votability of allowances or house rent.

(7) That due regard should be had for the provision of suitable medical aid to officers by respecting as far as possible their feelings if any no obligations to provide with aid based on racial considerations should be accepted.

(8) That the recommendations made by the Commission as to salaries and allowances are largely on the side of extravagance and are based on the acceptance of high standard of living which now prevails.

(9) That there has been no substantial increase in prices at least of permanent character since the last revision in 1919-20 so as to justify any permanent increase in salaries or allowances.

(10) That in no case the maximum to be drawn for future recruits in districts by an officer, including pay and allowances, should exceed Rs. 2,000 and in the headquarters of Government, Rs. 3,000.

Part C of Mr. Rangachariar's proposals runs:—

"That the Secretary of State may be pleased, subject to above reservations, and on express acceptance of recommendations made above, to give such relief to the existing incumbents in service in matter of pay and allowances, as he deems necessary without in any way committing himself to the question of their qualification or control."

Mr. Rangachariar proposes to deal separately with the question of reorganisation of medical services.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO BE CARRIED OUT.

GOVT. RESOLUTIONS IN ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, September 2.

The Government of India's proposals regarding the Lee Report are summed up in the following resolution which it is understood the Government is tabling for discussion in the Legislative Assembly and asking the Assembly to accept it, "that following recommendations of the Royal Commission on Superior Civil Services in India be in principle approved (a) That while the existing system of appointment and control of All-India Services should in the present conditions be maintained in Reserved Field, the following services operating in Transferred Fields namely in the Indian Education Service, Indian Agriculture Service, Indian Veterinary Service, Buildings and Roads branch of Indian Service of Engineers in those Provinces in which two branches have been separated and Indian Forest Service in Bombay and Burma in so far as the future recruits are concerned be appointed and controlled by Local Governments. (b). That recruitment of Indians for Civil Services in the Reserved Field should be increased as recommended, (c). That having particular regard to the recommendation, (d). Early steps be taken to constitute Public Service Commission contemplated by Section 96 (e) of the Government of India Act and to enact such Legislation as may be necessary: that pay, passage, concessions and pensions be granted to Officers of Superior Civil Services in India approximately on the scale recommended."

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NON-OFFICIAL BILLS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

As a result of the ballot held to-day several bills have been drawn by twenty non-official members for introduction in the Legislative Assembly on the 16th instant.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar has got a bill to amend the Societies Registration Act of 1860.

Mr. N.M. Joshi has a bill to regulate the employment of women in factories and mines and on those estates to which the Assam Labour and Emigration Act 1901 applies sometime before and sometime after confinement and to make provision for the payment of maternity benefit. Mr. N. C. Kelkar has a bill to amend the Indian Passport Act 1920 for certain purposes.

Dewan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao will move a bill further to amend the Specific Relief Act 1877.

Mr. Amar Nath Dutt has a bill further to amend the Indian Income Tax Act 1922.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar will introduce a bill to amend certain provisions of the Indian Penal Code relating to offences under chapters vi and viii the said code.

Mr. C. Duraiswami Iyengar will introduce a bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act 1894 or a bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure 1908.

Mr. N. M. Joshi will introduce a bill to repeal legislation making breaches of contract of service absence from work and desertion on the part of artificers, labourers and workmen and the enticing away, harbouring or employing of labourers under labour contract a penal offence.

Mr. V. J. Patel has a bill to repeal certain special enactments supplementing the ordinary criminal law.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar will also introduce a bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898.

Mr. B. Das has a bill to regulate the employment of women in factories and mines and on those estates to which the Assam Labour and Emigration Act 1901 applies sometime before and sometime after confinement and to make provision for the payment of maternity benefit.

Pandit Shamlal Nehru will introduce a bill to prohibit the export trade in cattle-meat.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar has a bill to repeal the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act 1908.

Mr. V. J. Patel has bills further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act 1885 and to amend the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. K. C. Neogy has a bill further to amend the Indian Railways Act 1890 and bill to reserve the coastal traffic of India to Indian vessels.

Mr. C. Duraiswami has a bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure 1908.

NON-OFFICIAL COMMITTEE'S DELIBERATIONS.

A SURMISE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

The Committee appointed by the non-official members of the Legislative Assembly on Saturday is still engaged in considering the Lee Commission Report. It appears that they would probably insist on the question of Sevices and the question of a Constitutional advance be tackled simultaneously and that only then they would be prepared to grant relief to the existing incumbents.

"DANGER TO NANKANA"

MARCH OF JATHA TO GURUDWAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 1.

The Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee has despatched a Jatha of fifty Akalis to Nankana Sahib. The Jathedar explained to these fifty Akalis how danger to their Gurdwara was again imminent. They were instructed to remain non-violent and asked to work according to the orders of the Nankana Sahib Manager.

GURUDWAR PRABANDHAK COMMITTEE.

PROMINENT OFFICE BEARERS ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 1.

Master Daulatsingh, Sardars Channansingh, Kishensingh, Bhagatsingh and Mehtab Singh, prominent office-bearers of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee have been arrested under sections 379 (theft), 342 (wrongful confinement) and 488 (house trespass) of the Indian Penal Code by the local police on a complaint from Bhai Harnamsingh, a treasurer of the S.G.P.C., who stated that the accused had come to his house, locked him in a room and removed some cash. One or two more persons are to be arrested in this connection. It will be remembered that Master Daulat Singh was only recently a prominent leader of the Committee and had also participated in the Birdwood Committee negotiations.

INDIRECT HIT ON S. G. P. C.

SOURCE OF INCOME CURTAILED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 2.

With reference to the reports that a receiver is appointed for the Mahant's property and not for the Gurdwara property at Nankana Sahib the following extracts from the order clearly prove that all the Gurdwara property also is made over to the receiver.

"I appoint C. H. Ghulam Ali who is authorised to go to the spot and make over all the lands appurtenant to the Gurdwara and to inform all tenants and lessees and the local S.G.P.C. Manager that all payments must from this date be made to him. He should take over the buildings connected with the Gurdwara which are given out on rent and are not used by the pilgrims and secure their income also. The receiver must not interfere with the management of the Gurdwara and the income from the offering and fairs."

A most important Gurdwara, with a normal expenditure of about Rs. 15,000 a month besides Rs. 50,000 in connection with the Guru's birthday in November and other festivals, is entirely bereft of all income except offerings from the pilgrims and the income from fairs.

The hit at the S.G.P.C. is very indirect. They have to find means for the every day expenses of the Gurdwara.

DEATH OF A RANGOON MERCHANT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept 2.

Sir A. K. A. S. Jamal, a well-known merchant of Rangoon, died last night of heart disease. He had been indisposed for some time past.

GULBARGA RIOTS.

DEMAND FOR INDEPENDENT COMMISSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

YEOTMAL, Sept. 2.

At a public meeting held last evening under the Presidentship of Mr. B. R. Jadhar a resolution was adopted recording its indignant protests and horror at the atrocities perpetrated by the Mahomedans at Gulbarga and calling upon the Government of India to appoint an Independent Commission of inquiry to investigate into the nature and extent of the atrocities and the circumstances that led to it. The inquiry should include in its terms of reference beside the Gulbarga events the general nature of the treatment given to the Hindu population during the last twelve years and the nature of the alleged attempts at conversion said to be going on in the Hyderabad Dominions. The meeting emphatically declared its want of confidence in the personnel of the present commission and urged that nothing short of a comprehensive inquiry by an impartial commission with a guarantee from the British Government, to protect the witnesses from any harassment for disclosing the truth at the hands of the Dominion officials can yield any satisfactory result and restore a better understanding between the two communities.

DELHI RIOT CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, September 2.

In the Delhi riot case the five accused who stood charged with the alleged rioting and murdering a Hindu under circumstances already reported have been committed to the Sessions by Mr. Lincoln Additional District Magistrate.

MANDALAY RIOT CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 2.

The hearing commenced to-day of the Mandalay Riot case. Of the 32 persons arrested, 20 were placed on trial, and 12 released. Of the accused on trial, one was released on bail and the others remanded in police custody. Further hearing was postponed to the 13th owing to the absence of witnesses.

MADRAS GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO FLOOD AREA.

RYOTS REQUEST FOR HELP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TRICHINOPOLY, Sept. 1.

H. E. the Governor accompanied by his Private Secretary and the personal staff who left Ootacamund yesterday on a short tour to Trichinopoly and Tanjore to visit the scenes of the recent floods arrived at Makkudi station six miles away from Trichinopoly by a special train this morning. Here His Excellency was shown the plans of the area where breaches had occurred. From here the Governor and party proceeded to Kundamarutty. Over one thousand acres of paddy land have been silted up with sand to the depth of about five feet in this area and landlords have lost heavily. They also visited Edayathanangiam where also a great havoc has been caused owing to a breach in the Coleroondam. The landlords of Trichinopoly will wait on His Excellency shortly.

His Excellency was presented with an address on behalf of the Ryots of Ambarassampet requesting His Excellency to help them. A schedule of lands which have been completely covered with sand to the extent of three hundred acres was annexed to the address. The Governor then inspected the water-works, after which he motored to Chintamani to inspect a small breach there.

ABSCONDING BANK MANAGING DIRECTOR ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Sept. 2.

By a very smart detective work the Delhi Police have effected the arrest at Muttra of Dayaram, Managing Director of the now defunct Central Bank of Asia, Ltd., which had its head office at Amritsar and branches in other parts of the Punjab and in Delhi. The Amritsar Police had instituted proceedings against him for having published false reports of the Bank and thereby misrepresenting its exact condition to the public and for having cheated several persons. The accused has been absconding for the past one year and it is understood that the accused will have to stand his trial in Delhi also for other offences of a similar nature.

(Continued from column 6.)

not going to Geneva to make speeches, although he would have something to say. He was trying by his presence at Geneva to demonstrate his confidence in the power of the League to do good work. He was most anxious that every nation should send the strongest delegation that was possible.—Reuter.

LEAGUE ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Geneva.—Amid a prolonged applause Motta (Switzerland) was elected President of the Assembly of the League by forty-five out of 47 States which voted.—Reuter.

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF LEAGUE.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Geneva.—The Assembly of League has elected six vice-Presidents, M. Bougeois, Lord Parmoor, Sgr. Salandra, MM. Urrutia, Skrzynski and Mr. Tangtsaijon, the last three representing Colombia, Poland and China, respectively.—Reuter.

GERMAN POLITICAL SITUATION.

WHO SECURED ADOPTION OF DAWES BILLS?

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Berlin.—A difficult domestic situation is expected to arise following the reassembly of the Reichstag on October 15th for it must immediately decide whether the Cabinet is to lose its present slight democratic tincture and become distinctly reactionary as a result of a bargain to secure nationalist support in adopting the Dawes Report under which the Centre and Peoples' parties pledged themselves to help Nationalists into the Cabinet. A petty squabble is now proceeding for a while. The Nationalists claim that their action secured the adoption of the Dawes bills, the Democrats and Socialists point out that the Nationalists voted solidly against the bills requiring a simple majority while fifty-four Nationalists including the leaders Herget and Westard voted against the Railway Bill and only forty-eight voted for it. If the Nationalists are admitted into the Cabinet their numbers will give them a dominating influence and claim Chancellorship with consequent power to wreck the plan which they consistently opposed. Hence Democrats and Socialists are working for a dissolution and a election which they are convinced will enormously increase their strength in the Reichstag.—Reuter.

GERMAN SOVEREIGNTY IN RUHR

PROMULGATION OF DAWES LAWS.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Paris.—Various stages fixed for the re-establishment of the German economic sovereignty in the Ruhr will be calculated from to-day as a result of the meeting of the Reparations Commission which officially registered the promulgation of the German Dawes Laws.—Reuter.

GERMAN INTERNATIONAL LOAN.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Berlin.—The Minister of Finance, Herr Luther states that Germany has to-day paid to the Reichsbank on account of the Agent General for Reparations twenty million goldmarks, being the first instalment for the service of the impending German International Loan.—Reuter.

AGAINST GRANT OF LOAN TO GERMANY.

BRITISH MANUFACTURERS PETITION PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

The National Union of Manufacturers have petitioned to Parliament against the loan of forty millions sterling to Germany.—Reuter.

GERMAN GOODS AND PREFERENCE.

DOMINIONS' COMPLAINT.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

In an interview, Mr. Cheesman, Secretary of the Union, suggested that some of the Dominions were being reluctantly forced to ban the importation of British goods in order to prevent Germany from benefiting by preference granted in the mother country by dumping German goods in England which found their way to Dominions. For example, he said, huge quantities of cheap German leather were being imported into Britain, and the Dominions felt that they could not give preference to boots from England as they would be giving preference to German leather.—Reuter.

MR. HYMANS ON LONDON CONFERENCE.

USHERING A PERIOD OF PEACE.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Geneva.—Mr. Hymans has arrived here. In an interview he described the settlement of the Reparations question by the London Conference as ushering a period of peace, tranquillity and progress. But, referring to the question of disarmament, he said the very serious problem of security still remained to be solved. Europe would be unable to live in a state of insecurity. Peace must be built on firm legal and political foundations. All eyes were turned to the League in the hope that it would find a solution. The presence of M. Herriot testified to the growing importance of the League.—Reuter.

TURKISH DELEGATION TO GENEVA.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Angora.—The Turkish Government proposes to send Fethy Bey, President of the Chamber and Chukri Kaya Bey, a Deputy of Smyrna to Geneva to defend the Turkish viewpoint with regard to the question of Mosul and the frontier of Iraq.—Reuter.

MR. MACDONALD DEPARTS FOR GENEVA.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Mr. MacDonald departed to-day for Geneva. There was a huge crowd at Victoria station. Mr. MacDonald, conversing with pressmen on the platform, said that he felt most keenly on the tremendous importance of the League of Nations. He was

(Continued in column 5).

EAST AND WEST.

REFORMS INQUIRY.

IRAQ & THE LEAGUE.

ANGLO-SOVIET ACCORD.

MUSLIMS OF THE RIFF.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.

The Calcutta correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" is of opinion that the evidence given before the "Reforms" Committee burst through the limitations set up by the terms of reference, namely to consider the defects of the working of the "Reforms", and remedies for any such defects, within the scope of the existing Act. The Committee has been converted into a sounding-board for new cries such as those of Mr. Chitnavi, ex-Minister C. P. First: "Mere amendment of the rules won't do; the Dyarchy must go." Secondly: "There can only be one Indian Party."

It is possible the "Telegraph" correspondent is, from his more than moderate viewpoint, attributing too much importance to Moderates, Independents, mildly-rebellious nominated members and others of that kidney. He thinks they are making towards a united opposition to the Government. He seems to cherish the absurd idea that any such bloc can ignore the Swarajists.

The correspondent has the decency to express doubts as to the "wisdom" of Lord Lytton's remarkable announcement: "If the demand (for Ministers' salaries) is carried in full or for an adequate amount, the third Minister whose post is now vacant will be selected from among those voting for the retention of Ministers in Bengal."

MOSSOUL AND THE LEAGUE.

Despite Turkish protests, the British Government has asked the League of Nations to consider the question of Mossoul at the next meeting of the League Council August 29th. As the Lausanne Treaty is now ratified by both England and Turkey, Turkey will be invited by the League to take part in the proceedings at the next Council "as a party to a dispute with a member of the League."

The anxiety of the British Government to push this matter into the hands of the pro-League, in strict accordance with the letter of the protocol is considered to arise from its certainty that the decision of the League will be in favour of Iraq, that is to say of the British Government attitude; the most flagrant business in this connection has been Feisul's occupation of Sulemaniyeh. Although everyone knows what the League will "decide", the case of the Turko-Iraqian frontier is ostensibly *sub judice*. Feisul's Hidyazi troops have marched in and re-occupied Sulimaniyeh.

GERMAN REPARATIONS.

People think the Dawes scheme of reparations is in any way humane or lenient should read the frank admission of Mr. George Renwick in the "Daily Chronicle" (London.) He says:—

"Then the burden of the Dawes scheme will be heavy; credits (which will have to be really repaid this time!) can only be taken advantage of slowly as trade returns; new markets will have to be sought; the country has a big trade lee-way to make up; its natural resources have, as a result of loss of territory, been greatly decreased. So, if Germany has many advantages on her side, she has and will have for a longish time, I think, serious obstacles to fight against."

All this is not uttered in any spirit of pity or mercy. Mr. Renwick supports the Dawes scheme. He knows it is a ruinous scheme. He admits that Germany's revival will be a slow and hard process. He knows it can only come at all by means of trade. And his anxiety is to get English industry to take the trade away from Germany when she tries to secure it.

"To keep permanently ahead in the trade fight of the future, therefore, we must "get busy" now while yet there is time, and I think there is time in which to improve our general commercial and industrial organisation to make it effective when Germany's is 'all out'."

In that case, as all other industrial countries will make similar efforts, what will become of Germany's revival and the payment of the reparation instalments? France, it is to be supposed, will be allowed to foreclose on the defaulter and "take the property."?

A POLITICAL SHAMPOO.

When the news spread that the Anglo-Russian Illusion "was smashed by the failure of the Anglo-Soviet Conference, a perfect howl of delight arose from the pro-Tsarists and constitutional Fascists of the great metropolis. When, within a day, the impossible had been performed, and agreement by compromise secured, the temperature of the Die-hards fell alarmingly, while the heartless public only laughed at the ludicrous spectacle. The pulse of life has been revived, and appearances have been saved, by indulging in another howl of wrath at the British representatives for their alleged abandonment of English rights. The latter consist of "claims" for hundreds of millions of pounds lent to the Tsar's government for the enslavement of his nation and the prosecution of war in Imperialist interests. Naturally, the erstwhile slaves do not want to pay, even if payment were not a physical impossibility. To have secured any compromise of this fundamental objection on the part of the Russians is, one would have thought, a diplomatic triumph for the English negotiators.

Messrs. Ponsonby and Rakovsky held the final meeting of the Anglo-Soviet Conference on Tuesday. Satisfaction was expressed on both sides on the successful issue of the Conference.

BRIEFS.

Sir Arthur Hertzel, the new Permanent Under-Secretary for India, has been Deputy Under-Secretary for India since 1921.

A Mirzapore weaver, weaving a rug behind a window of Messrs. Cardinal and Harpord's carpet shop in Holburn, attracts the interested scrutiny of hundreds of Londoners.

SERBIAN POLITICS.

I fancy there are plenty of critics of the "regular points of view," "eccentric sympathies" and so forth, adopted in this column. "Imagine a pressman taking up the cause of Stefan Radic" (M. Stephen Raditch), one will say. Another will sneer at Abdel Kerim, "president and Commander-in-Chief of the Riff Republic." (Riff Republic is generally printed with quotation marks, or a contemptuous "!") Facts, however, are chiels that winna be sneered down, shouted down or written off. Here is "the man Raditch" again the crux of Serbian politics. The new Yugo-Slav Cabinet simply cannot function without the hearty and active support of the Croatian Peasant Party, which is the biggest element in the Government *entente*. And the Peasants' Party delays its effective support until the new Government pledges itself to permit Raditch to return in peace. The Muslims of Bosnia have hardly any other friend among public men than the Croat leader Raditch. The Yugo-slav Government does not want to have back this man, but it equally fears to refuse the concession It bears points of resemblance to the case of a certain Indian journalist whose exile from India is now being reconsidered, with great care and extreme slowness, by the officers of State here.

M. Raditch is called a Communist by his Serb critics, a conservative and an individualist by the communists. The press propagandists, in the course of the development of their Communist Plot in the Balkans, prove their reliability and accuracy by squarely dubbing the Agrarian movement a "Communist Conspiracy." The new Government does not want Communism. it does not want a hornet's-nest of discoverers of "plots" around its ears; yet it cannot get on without the Agrasians.

THE NOBLE MUSLIMS OF THE RIFF.

And why do the heroic struggles of the Riff Republicans interest Indian readers? Because, given the importance of the Muslim community in India, the largest Muslim nation in the world it is said, the struggle of Muslims against Christian aggression and penetration must ever stir the heart of Indians.

The "Chronicle" has given the Riffian heroes the moral support of publicity and encouragement for some years past, and its prophecies of Spanish failure to suppress them have been singularly confirmed by events. Some little time back a rumour was circulated which, if it did not strike terror into friends of the Riff, made them feel that this Rifis must now gird up their loins for a death struggle. This report was to the effect that France and Spain were to co-operate in crushing the "revolt" in the Riff. All along we had known that the French hope was for Spain to wear out and reduce the tribes of the independent Riff and afterwards to extend "the authority of the Sultan" over the whole of Morocco. As the authority of the Sultan is exercised through the French, the subjection of Morocco by France, including the Riff which has always declared its independence of the Sultans, would be eventually assured. This is we are sure despite official denials, the ultimate objective of French policy. The preliminary reduction of the Riff, however, was going too slowly; and a combine dFrench-Spanish attack was rumoured.

FRANCE AND THE RIFF.

It is now beyond doubt that such concerted action was at least proposed and that such a proposal could ever have been made proves how great had been the Spanish failure against the Muslims of the Riff. For collaboration with France was distasteful to Spain and in discord with Spanish policy.

Marshal Lyantey, the virtual dictator of French-protected Morocco, has denied that France has any desire to reach the Mediterranean coast of Morocco; and we cannot see how he could be expected to admit such a desire. A more convincing denial is his repudiation of Spanish rumours ascribing the failures of Spanish efforts against the Riff to French assistance accorded to Abdel Kerim.

The Franco-Spanish concerted attack is now officially abandoned, so one turn again to the Spanish attempt to suppress Abdel Kerim and the tribes he holds faithful to himself and his Republic. Lyantey estimated that, if France desired to subjugate the Riffi forces, it would have to bring 30,000 French troops to the task. In the past three years, Spain has directed 90,000 troops against the Riffis, and so far has failed to suppress the "rebellion" of an independent and unconquered Muslim people. On the other hand it is reported that Tetuan is still "safe" in Spanish hands, and not in danger from the Riffis.

SPAIN'S ACCOMPLICES.

The contemptible renegade Raisuli, whose name is being used to assemble a harka of 4,000 against their fellow-countrymen and in aid of the Spanish invaders, is not taking part in the operations. He is reported as ill and in seclusion. His sickness will have been increased by the news of Abdel-Malek, another renegade mercenary, who has been killed while helping the Spanish to suppress the Riffians. That Spain should bank on Raisuli is proof of the parlous state of its plans.

POOR MAN'S BANK.

A BENGAL SPEAKER ON CHARKA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1.

At a meeting held at Mirzapur Park this evening under the presidency of Mrs. Hemaprava Majumdar, Mr. Hemantakumar Sarkar, a Swarajist member of the Bengal Legislative Council preached the gospel of charkha and described it as the poor man's bank. He exhorted the people to eschew foreign cloth and said the destruction of the Council should be followed by an intensive campaign which might touch the pockets of the British people and rouse them to their senses.

VERNACULAR EDUCATION IN BURMA.

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 1.

The report of the Vernacular Education Committee appointed by Government to consider and report on vernacular education in Burma has been published. Far-reaching changes in the existing methods are proposed. The Committee recommend the payment of an allowance to monks in cash or kind, as desired, the opening of a Provident Fund, the introduction of a new scale of pay, the opening of the Moulmein Government Normal School to girls, the discontinuance of the experiment of monastic training classes and the establishment of two new normal schools one for boys and one for girls. The main recommendations regarding schools are an equal treatment of monastic and lay schools, the establishment of vocational and technical schools as well as lay schools for girls and in schools teaching girls the provision of at least one female teacher. They consider the number of middle schools should be limited and located at suitable centres. High schools should be opened at District headquarters. In order to extend vernacular education, the Committee recommend the opening of 250 primary schools. Excluding Rangoon city which should draw up its own programme the cost should be borne by Government for the next five years at the end of which the expense should be divided equally between Government and local bodies. It is estimated that the immediate provision from Provincial Funds will rise by Rs. 4,62,000 and in five years to Rs. 14,90,000. The introduction of a bill at an early date making primary vernacular education compulsory in selected areas is also proposed. The provision of better teachers to teach English in the vernacular schools is proposed also the omission of the object lesson and school gardening from the syllabus.

Two notes of dissent are appended to the report. One urges that in conformity with the Vinaya rules of Buddhism monastic schools should be excluded from the proposed scheme for recognition, registration and inspection and the grant of aids either in cash or in kind. The other advocates the retention of the object lessons in the syllabus and the placing of vernacular schools under an inspectorate separate from the Anglo-Vernacular and English Schools.

TARIFF BOARD COMMUNIQUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1.

The Secretary of the Tariff Board has issued the following in a communique dated July 22. The Tariff Board announced that oral evidence would be taken at Calcutta regarding the current printers ink and the magnesium chloride industries between the 21st August and the 6th September. In fact, however, no applications for taking oral evidence were received after the publication of the communique and the only non-official witness whom it had been intended to examine in Calcutta was unable to attend on the day fixed for his examination. The Board have therefore curtailed their stay in Calcutta by a week. Mr. Ginwala and Professor Kale left Calcutta on Saturday, the 30th Aug. and the President and the Secretary will proceed to Bombay this week as soon as arrangements have been completed for the publication of the evidence regarding the paper.

CONGRESS AUDITED ACCOUNTS

PUBLISHED IN BOOK FORM.

Pandit Jawaherlal Nehru, General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee writes:—

The detailed audited accounts of the All-India Congress Committee and the Provincial Congress Committees for 1923 have been published in book form. These accounts will be sent to all the principal newspapers in India and to the various Congress Committees. Copies will also be supplied free to any person asking for them and sending stamps for postage. A number of copies also remain of the accounts for 1921 and 1922. These will also be supplied free on receipt of postage. The postage of one year's accounts is 2 annas; for two years' accounts 3 annas and for three years' accounts 4 annas. Applications for these accounts should be addressed to Syt. Revashanker J. Javeri, Hony. Treasurer, A. I. C. C. Javeri Bazaar, Khara Kuva, Bombay.

ROUNDING UP OF DACOITS.

A CASTE STATUS CASE AT SURAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Aug. 31.

Intelligent co-operation between the British and the Baroda State Police is responsible for rounding up 15 persons alleged to be marching for the purpose of committing dacoities at various places in the Jalalpore Taluka of the Surat District, from among a supposed gang of some persons. On the 24th ultimo a gang of daring dacoits was said to have started from Surat. According to the information received, both the Baroda State and the British Police were ready to receive them on the Nevsari Station platform in obedience to a signal from the informant who was travelling with them. Just when the train steamed in the Navsari Station a whip was seen hanging from a compartment, which was at once identified as the appointed signal. The whole platform was immediately taken charge of by the police and the compartment in question was surrounded by the Police constables and officers, who began to arrest the alleged dacoits who resemble North-India Bhaiyas. They were twelve of them and one was able to give a slip, but was eventually arrested in Surat. The eleven arrested persons were found in possession of firearms and ammunitions and a quantity of baked gram, scales and weights. These persons, it is alleged, are found by day to wander about in the guise of gram-hawkers, and at night perpetrate their designs. They were going to loot some rich people's houses in the village of Abrama, Kacholi and Vedchha in Jalalpore Taluka. All these men have been brought down to Surat under Police custody and their trial will take place shortly before the local Magistrate. The D. S. P. of Surat and the Police Inspector Mr. Sakerlal, the Magistrate of Jalalpore and the Baroda State Police Officer Mr. Savant have shown pluck, courage and tact in getting these persons arrested with firearms on their person.

DESAI VS. ANAVLA.

A defamation case is going on in the City Magistrate's Court, Surat, over the question of the status of a complainant, one Mr. Dahyabhai Sunderji Desai against Mr. C. D. Desai, the editor of a monthly caste magazine, called "Anavil Hitchhu." The status in question is whether the complainant is a Desai or a mere Anavla otherwise called Bhathela. The alleged defamation is about the words Desai and Anavla used in juxtaposition in the heading of the writing illustrating, and commenting upon a marriage of the complainant's son.

The Court house is always crowded when this case comes up for hearing. Mr. M. R. Vidyarthi has been engaged as a pleader for the prosecution and Messrs. P.B. Desai P. P. Vasi and D. N. Iugreji appear for the defence. After the complainant's evidence was over, Messrs. K. P. Desai Barat-Law, Dullabhaji R. Desai High Court Vakil, and Khandubhai Shankerji Desai were examined on behalf of the prosecution. The result of this case is expected to be far-reaching.

Mahatma Gandhiji is expected to arrive here on Friday the 5th instant. Preparations are going on to accord him a hearty reception. Mahatmaji, it is said, will also go to Bardoli for a short time.

UNITED NATIONALIST PARTY.

MUSLIM MEMBERS TO ACT INDEPENDENTLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 1.

An official list of the members of the Legislative Council who have joined the United Nationalist Party have been published and there are on the whole 36 members all of them being elected. The Muslim members will, if necessary, act independently where the Muslim interests are concerned and Dr. Natesan Mudaliar for safeguarding the communal interests.

ALIPUR DISTRICT BOARD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1.

Twenty-one, out of the thirty members of the Alipur District Board have sent in a requisition requesting the Chairman to convene a special meeting to discuss the alleged arbitrary action of the Chairman in disallowing certain important resolutions due to notice of which had been given. Notice of the following resolution to be moved at a special meeting has been given:—That the Board have no confidence in their present Chairman and request him to tender resignation.

IMPERIAL BANK FRAUD CASE.

APPROVER'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 1.

The trial in the Imperial Bank fraud case was resumed to-day at the High Court Sessions when Mr. Nugent Grant examined the approver with regard to the falsification of accounts in the books of the Bank carried out by the approver as the ledger keeper. Mr. Chaudhari, counsel for the defence, objected to this as the indictment against his client did not contain a charge of falsification of accounts. The counsel referred to the approver's evidence in the Lower Court where so far as this charge was concerned, he had stated that he alone was responsible for it and that the other accused had nothing to do with it. It was further submitted that the approver still was an accused person and it was not open to him to give evidence on oath against the other accused. If, however, an indictment charge under section 477 had been included, the approver's evidence as regards falsification of accounts would be admissible. His Lordship observed that he had to see that the accused received a fair trial and that the ends of justice were not defeated. In these circumstances he was not going to allow the trial to go off on a technical question. If there was any doubt in the whole matter, he would allow an amendment of the indictment by the inclusion of a charge of falsification of accounts.

Mr. Grant said the point raised was one of considerable difficulty and he would intimate his decision on Wednesday as to the amendment of the charge so as to include an offence under section 477, if necessary. He said that the approver's evidence might stand over. After some discussion, it was agreed to continue the approver's evidence subject to what the prosecution was going to do on Wednesday and His Lordship's ruling in the matter. The approver then continued his evidence and had not concluded when the court rose for the day.

COLONISATION OF ANDAMANS.

MOPLAH FAMILIES IN PORT BLAIR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 1.

Mr. J. A. Thorne, Collector of Malabar, in the course of a communique issued regarding the colonisation of the Andamans by Moplahs says.

In order to remove a misapprehension, which appears to exist, the particulars of a scheme for inducing the families of Moplah deportees to join their husbands at Port Blair were published in March 1923. It was explained therein that the aim of the scheme was to constitute the rebellion prisoners in Port Blair into free colonists cultivating their own lands without interference and living with their own families. In December 1922, an officer was deputed to the Andamans to explain the benefits of the scheme to the convicts. On his return to Malabar, in January 1923, he interviewed the relations of the convicts who were willing to adopt the scheme and obtained the consent of a number of them to go to Port Blair. Subsequently another Malabar officer was sent to the Andamans to look after the convicts and to do all he could to ensure the success of the scheme He is still there. Finally in April 1924, Rao Sahib M. Kungiraman Nair, Deputy Collector, was sent to supervise the scheme.

Mr. Kungiraman Nair writing of the conditions in the Andamans says: "At the instance of the Government of India, the Commissioner of the Andamans has relaxed the rules regarding the convict life in Port Blair in respect of Moplah convicts and allowed them the privileges of settling down in Port Blair as self-supporters or ticket-of-leave men. A self-supporter is, for all political purposes a free man and is permitted to import his family into Port Blair at Government expense so that he may set up a home in Port Blair during the period of his transportation. The first party from Malabar consisted of five families (All from Ernad Taluk) who were despatched to Port Blair in March 1923. By the time these women and children landed at Port Blair the convicts had changed their minds (apparently under the impression that they might expect repatriation to Malabar at an early date) and refused to receive their families and these women and children had therefore to be sent back to Malabar. Towards the end of 1923 the Moplahs began to realise their folly in declining the offer made by the Port Blair settlement and asked for their self-supporter's ticket in large numbers. Two hundred men have thus settled down and 24 of them are now living in Port Blair with their families, in houses built by themselves. The families who have already emigrated consist of 32 women 5 men and 52 children. There are now four villages in Port Blair which are occupied exclusively by the Moplahs. Every village has now a temporary mosque attached to it and steps are being taken to build pukkah mosques and schools in all villages. These villages are not far away from each other and so the men and women of the villages can easily visit their friends or relations in other villages. Every village has its paddy lands lying quite close to it and so there is a considerable facility for carrying on cultivation and it is granted an agricultural advance of Rs. 200 for the purchase of cattle, seeds etc. A self-supporting settler has not to pay any rent to Government; he has only to pay the land revenue due to Government and is given rations for himself and his family till his lands become productive. A man with a family is alloted a larger extent of land and is given special rations like milk, fish, cocoanuts and soap for the children, etc.

The climate and physical features of the Andamans are very much like those of the Moplah country (Eernad and Walluvanad) and the lands there are much more fertile and more suitable for paddy, cocoanut and ginger cultivation than the lands of Malabar.

ANGLO-INDIAN TEXTILE MILLS

A LOCK-OUT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PONDICHERRY, Sept 1.

The Anglo-Indian Textile Mills Ltd. employing nearly six thousand workmen have declared another lockout. It was two months ago that the Mills opened after a prolonged strike lasting for six months and the present lock-out is only an offshoot of the last labour troubles. The weavers in a body approached the manager and asked him to dismiss three men who deserted the labourers and joined the mill during the last strike and to re-employ fourteen dismissed hands. On the Manager refusing to comply with their request they demanded their accounts being settled before they would leave their place of work. The manager atonce telephoned to the police and handed over the mills to the police custody. The mills then remained guarded by the French Military and only late at night the labourers began to issue out of the mills peacefully one after another. On the morning of the following day the notice announcing that owing to the rebellious spirit displayed by the labourers the mills would remain closed for an indefinite period was posted at the entrance of the mills which are being guarded by the Military.

WATER SCARCITY IN HYDERABAD STATE.

RELIEF WORKS UNDER CONSIDERATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

News is to hand that the scarcity conditions in Hyderabad State threaten to become still more acute owing to the failure of rains. Information from Raichur indicates that people are migrating. The Nizam's engineers have not been blind to the position and the President of the Council has just approved of the scheme costing sixteen lakhs for the construction of a large tank within eight miles of the town so that the entire affected labour in this area would be employed in a concentrated operation. A scheme which is a remunerative one now awaits the sanction of the Nizam. Meanwhile a temporary scheme of giving a small water supply to Raichur town is being carried out; but it cannot meet the demands of a population of 30,000. So it is hoped that the main scheme will be put in hand early. People are also leaving Shorapur in numbers. It is understood that the local fund engineer has approved expenditure of Rs. 10,000 out of the local fund for immediate construction of a road from Shorapur to Shapur as a measure of relief for the famine striken. But people are hoping that there will be no delay in sanctioning the water supply scheme for Shorapur which if sanctioned will bring great relief to the populace. There is also scarcity of water and fodder in Mahbubnagar District and it is feared it also will have to be declared an affected area.

MADRAS TELEPHONE COMPANY.

INSTALLATION OF AUTOMATIC SYSTEM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 1.

It is announced that the Madras Telephone Company's plans for modernising the telephone system in Madras are fairly complete. The latest type of automatic system is to be installed, the full capacity of the new exchange being ten thousand lines with provision for extension ultimately to one hundred thousand lines. The manufacturers are Messrs. Peel and Corner's Telephone Works of Coventry and the type of automatic system decided upon is that known as "Stronger". This system is the one selected after a careful investigation of types of automatics by the British Post Office authorities for General adaptation in London where a commencement has just been made of the work of converting the whole of the present manual system to full automatic working. It is announced that protracted negotiations with the Government of India and the Local Government regarding the introduction of a measured rate system are now nearly complete and the company hopes to bring within a few months a measured rate system into operation.

JHATKA SHOP DISPUTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 1.

The question of Jhatka shop dispute, regarding which there was an imminent danger of ill-feeling between the Sikhs and the Mahomedans, has been referred to the S.G.P.C. and the Khilafat Committee for a compromise.

TO THE LADIES.

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Economic & Financial Review.

THE GANDHI ECONOMICS.

BY "KRISTODAS".

Sometime back writing in reply to the denunciations of Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala on Indian capitalists and financiers I ventured to remark that the economic cult of Mahatma Gandhi would prove a solution for many of the vexed problems concerning the relations between employers and employees regarding which the West had not offered upto this time any solution excepting the solution of strikes, revolt and revolution. Mr. Saklatvala strongly protests against any such ideal and writes to me saying to the effect that this particular economic theory will not prove the salvation of this country. I shall quote him in full here and then proceed to reply:

"I am not only surprised but staggered that a man with your practical business experience should indulge in the vague palaver of Mr. Gandhi's scheme as being the solution of India's difficulties, or of anybody's difficulties. Mr. Gandhi failed miserably in South Africa, and destroyed all the practical advantages that were opened to Indians there to obtain their rights, and since then the eyes of the White settlers have been opened, and the position of the Indians has become very more deprading. The same is happening in India. Vague metaphysics do not at all frightened a shrewd nation of shop-keepers like the British. They have even transformed Gandhism into an instrument for making higher profits, and you will realise that ever since the coming of the boycott, and without any real boycott of any kind existing, the British Exploiters in India have earned more wealth than is ever recorded in human history of one nation earning out of another nation. From 1919 up till 1923 the shareholders have got out of the toil of enslaved workers of India twenty times more wealth from subtle commercial contrivances, to which foolish Indian patriots are giving their "assistance, than the whole of Europe with threat of arms and food blackade has been able to get out of an open foe like Germany, where millionaries are now more wealthy to-day than they were before. The power of the British individuals in India in respect of material advantages is not only not lessened, but is increasing very rapidly year after year. If this impotency is to be glorified as Gandhiism, and if under its holy name poor villagers are flecced and enslaved more than before, and poor factory workers are to still submit to a murderous death-rate through proverty amongst their newly born babies, no wonder that the outside world is laughing at Indians, and leaving them alone without sympathy in their suffering that they deserve what they get."

The view point and angle of vision of Mr. Saklatvala are entirely different from ours and he has failed to appreciate the leavening with the Mahatma's ideals have both on South African and Indian politics. If any man is remembered and spoken of as a man of honesty, sterling character, strength of convictions, and, above all, free from all the diplomatic falsehoods and chicanery by the South African people, whether White or Black of Brown, it is Mahatma Gandhi. I remember a banquet given by the Government delegates to the International Labour Conference at Geneva in 1921 when after some speechmaking on the part of Indian delegates and Australian delegates there rose up a rather lean but fiery representative of South African Labour and the very first words he spoke were to the effect that he knew India through her best man whom he had seen and known in South Africa, Mahatma Gandhi. This he it known at a time when Anglo-Indian propaganda had created a very strong atmosphere of ill-feeling against the Mahatma amongst Britishers. It has been said, what profits a man who has gained the whole world but loses his soul. Can we not say that Indians in South Africa though they may not have gained all their material points for which they were fighting, gained their soul under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and that his influence of honesty in politics was left as an inheritance by him both to his followers and to his opponents which they will not forget so soon. Coming to this country many of us have differences with regard to the particular political programme of Mahatma Gandhi, but his economics are sound and straight and I doubt if there is any other as potent and powerful a means for undermining the foundations of this huge gigantic structure of British commercial Imperialism than the cult of Khaddar which the Mahatma has been preaching in season and out of season. It may be supposed by some and specially people living thousands of miles away like Mr. Saklatvala, that Mahatmaji is mad in thinking that this simple ordinary mechanism not worth more than five rupees known as Charkha or the spinning-wheel, can pit itself agianst the powerful machinery of Western industrialism; and yet so it will be if it is worked in the spirit in which it has been preached. It is no reply to Mahatmaji's economic theory that the British exploiters in India have earned more wealth than is ever recorded in human history of one nation earning out of another nation. Mr. Saklatvala makes some confusion with regard to the dates, for it was not till the end of December, 1920, that the Mahatma began to preach in earnest and publicly his cult of Khaddar and the Charkha. By that time the depression had set in in trade and industries as a reaction against the boom period during which both through the vast imports and through the working of Anglo-Indian industries British merchants and manufacturers had taken away huge wealth from this country. It is just to prevent this going on that Mahatmaji has been conducting his campaign. He feels it as no one else in India feels, the hold of British commercial Imperialism upon this country and the octopus-like fangs it has set upon the very vitals of this land. If British expoiters still take away wealth from India through subtle commercial contrivances it is not because of Mahatmaji but it is in spite of him, for if his economics were believed in and followed from one end of Idnia to the other, the whole of this Maya-like structure of commercial Imperialism would collapse like a house of cards. The impotency does not lie in Gandhi-ism, but it lies in our cherishing an ambition to fight Western industrialism by methods similar to those adopted by it. Thus to stop the imports of foreign cloth some would advocate the starting of more mills which would mean that while we do not pay our tribute to Manchester we send it to its nearby place, Birmingham, in the purchase of machinery for fitting up all these mills. We have neither got the finances nor the science, nor the organisation to fight the British industries on their own ground, but we can fight them with weapons to which they have been utter strangers and this weapon of Khaddar is such a weapon. Mr. Saklatvala is grossly misled and mistaken when he says: "under its holy name poor villagers are flecced and enslaved more than before." Khaddar has come as a blessing to all these villagers who have found in it the only means of their escape from the grinding poverty which has been crushing them down. It has not enslaved them but it has made them free and though the real freedom may not come in near future, it has given them that freedom of their soul and that material emancipation which marks the beginning of the birth-pangs of a nation. Mr. Saklatvala writes further on: "poor factory workers are to still sumbit to a murderous death-rate through poverty among their newly born babies". Surely Mahatmaji does not own all these factories nor has he advocated at any time organisation of factories, nor has he watched with indifference struggles of factory workers to improve their conditions. He has, in fact, been the best friend of factory workers in this country, for he only gives them the right advice though it may prove unpalatable. The condition of factory workers is being improved, though perhaps slowly, but whatever grievances there may be of these factory workers they are entirely due to Western industrialism and not at all to the economic theories of Mahatma Gandhi.

PROGRESS OF COMMUNISM IN THIS COUNTRY.

Mr. Saklatvala is terribly upset that Indians have not welcomed the movement of Communism with open arms. I shall let him speak in his own words:

"What do you mean by employers and the employed? Why cannot all human beings of different powers and capacity, but of equal human dignity, and economic necessity, be cooperators in every industry? It was expected that Indians with their keen perception would realise the full worth and nobility of Communism, but instead you have been all demoralised by a system of Imperial education, and been caught into the raptures of living on dividends of shares instead of living by honest work. You have permitted yourselves to be frightened of Communism by newspaper educators."

It is said that distance lends enchantment to the view. It may be something like this from which Mr. Saklatvala is suffering, for excepting in our day dreams, excepting an infenitesimal portion of our people, I doubt if many enjoyed "raptures of living on dividends of shares instead of living by honest work." In cities like Bombay or Calcutta people will be able to show Mr. Saklatvala heaps of these old papers called shares on which no dividends are drawn or are likely to be drawn. And all this play in shares after all is confined to cities like Calcutta or Bombay the population of which is but a drop in the ocean as compare with the total population of the whole of India and even in these cities or outside I may assure Mr. Saklatvala that there is nothing like living on dividends of shares. People have to work here as honestly and as hardly if not more than the ideal race of communists inhabiting Russia or Germany or even England. Before India can be called upon to explain the failure of Communism in this country one should like to know the reason for failure of Communism in Russia itself. If in the land where this new gospel was preached, it has to be diluted with many capitalistic doctrines and theories, why go outside and ask other people why they are not prepared to accept this evangel? He further observes: "Those who wish to exploit you, and those who wished sweat and to bleed the masses—though always pretending to carry on a non-violent programme of like—are naturally afraid of Communism, and they are equally afraid that the exploited persons should know the truth about it, and you friends are all ready to assist in it. Mr. Gandhi has not realised it, as his mind which is an enemy of human freedom, and which worships enslavement, will not understand that his programme is one of cowardly murder of the innocent when it pretends to be non-violent towards the real culprits." I am not quite clear as to whether Mr. Saklatvala refers to the British Government or Indian capitalists or foreign capitalists in his first sentence, but whosoever he refers to, none of these classes has ever proclaimed its faith in the gospel of non-violent programme of life. So that there can be no question of our being deluded with these theories by any of these classes. However much people may differ from Mahatmaji, there will not be found, perhaps, one man who will say that his mind is an enemy of human freedom and that it worships enslavement. True he is deadly opposed to any sort of license which will parade under the name of freedom and to any liberty which thinks that it can earn its name by acting without discipline but such an opposition does not mean that he worships enslavement. If any one has first removed the badge of slavery from the Indians, it is Mahatmaji. His heart bleeds at the enslavement of his whole nation by a foreign power and his whole life has been devoted to throwing away the shackles and breaking the chains which bind the Indian people. I do not understand how Mahatmaji's programme is "one of cowardly murder of the innocent"; for his heart is full of pity of human love and human kindness as the hearts of some of the greatest Apostles.

"NEGLECT OF THE VERNACULARS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am surprised to note both the tone and the substance of Mrs. Halliday's letter. If Mr. Gidwani's article is "all hysterical outbreak I do not know how to characterize the letter under criticism. Mrs. Halliday may rest assured that Mr. Gidwani knows what he is talking about. At any rate, the days of our being told by any and every European what we should do with our vernacullars are no longer.

It is idle for Mrs. Halliday to point out that there are foreign words adopted in the English language. So there are in any other language; and Mr. Gidwani may safely be credited with that knowledge. Languages that are not dead are bound to grow with the exigencies of time; and for that purpose they have to adopt new words. When once adopted such words are part and parcel of the language and no one laments their presence. The complaint of Mr. Gidwani, who in this matter voices the sentiments of a number of educated Indians, is not about the adoption of necessary words from English or from any other source; it is about our utter inability to talk or to write in our vernaculars correctly. The evident reason for this deplorable state of affairs is that our vernaculars have been systematically suppressed by those in whose hands our education has been for the last 70 years or so. I do not suppose even Mrs. Halliday would like to see her children uttering such ugly, nonsense as "Je suis very sorry." How can she then expect self-esperting Indians to reconcile themselves to a situation in which the so-called educated men do not think it amiss to use a language—a hybrid mixture of their vernacular and English—which cannot certainly be understood either by a native who does not know English or by an Englishman who does not know the vernacular?

Then for our gratitude to our "Captor" for teaching us English compulsorily! But for the compulsion, Mrs. Halliday tells us, our "thraldom and ineptitude would have been more pronounced to-day." That speculative argument of some fertile brain has oft been repeated; and has been successfully met over and over again. All that I need point out is that our "Captor" at any rate was not moved by any high or noble motives while introducing English as the medium of instruction. It was introduced merely to reconcile us to British rule by holding before us as praiseworthy English institutions and English civilization. I am assured by a distinguished educationist that contemporary correspondence bears ample testimony to this fact.

Then Mrs. Halliday wants us to adopt English because it is the language best suited to give us economic success. Is it? Mrs. Halliday does not tell us how or why. But even if it is, Mrs. Halliday has not understood the spirit of India. We are not a nation of shopkeepers; and God willing shall never be. We shall never exchange our birth-right for a mess of pottage. Are we to throw into the scrap heap the rich store of literature in the vernaculars because English will help us to have a few jingling coins in our pockets? Are we to suffer the degradation of having no mother-tongue merely to fill our coffers? Let Mrs. Halliday take note—that is not India.

Then Mrs. Halliday talks of Esperanto. She ought to be aware that the great obstacle to its adoption is national pride. It may be that Inter-nationalism is a sound ideal; but so long, at any rate, as the greed of Empire survives, the ideal is impossible of attainment.

I was an eye-witness last year to the fight that raged in Belgium for attempting to convert the University of Liege into a Flemish University. To many in India it may not be known that such a language as Flemsh exists and to an outsider it certainly seems to be a hybrid language. Yet a section of the Belgians speaking that language attempted to substitute Flemish instead of French as the medium of instruction at the University of Liege. The fight went to such lengths that even a Ministry had to resign on this question; and its echoes must then have been heard in this country. No one can pretend that Flemish is a better equipment for the "struggle of survival" than French. Yet the Flemish people took a legitimate pride in their mother tongue and attempted its revival.

Take again another recent case viz. that of the Irish Free State. English has been thrust down the throats of Irishmen for centuries with the result that hardly one in a thousand can now understand—much less speak or write—the old Irish language. Yet we Find in Article 4 of the Constitution of the Irish Free State: "The National language of the Irish Free State is the Irish language"; and one of the earliest acts of the Education Minister of the Free State was to make this National language compulsory in all schools. It has never been suggested in any quarter that, as a consequence, the Irish Free State is going to perish in the "struggle for survival."

This is a matter on which many of us feel very strongly, for we have ourselves been the victims of the system against which we are raising our voice and the drawbacks of which we realise as no outsider can. Mrs. Halliday could well have spared herself the trouble of attempting to give an opinion on a system under which she has fortunately not been brought up: but if she wanted to assume the roll of a monitor she might at least have asked herself the question: "Would I like my little children to be educated through the medium of a foreign tongue?"—Yours, etc.,

S. R. TENDOLKAR.

Topiwalla Mansion,
Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

ORGANISE ASSOCIATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The public know by now that the tenants' cause in Bombay requires to be supported by sustained activities for nearly the year. The monster meeting held under the auspices of as many as fourteen public bodies in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall has appointed a big Committee to devise and concert measures for carrying on these activities and a continuous educative campaign. If the efforts of this Committee are to fructify, it is essential that all the tenants of Bombay should organise themselves. Such organisation is possible only if chawls in small groups organise unions or associations, such unions or associations being then co-ordinated for common working. The strength of the Committee appointed on 24th instant will be measured by the number of tenants' unions behind the Committee. No work can go on long without men and money. And if the burden is not to fall heavily on any person or groups of persons, it must be distributed among multitudes, the requisite number of voluntary workers even will come forth only if a network of such associations will be spread over the whole town and island of Bombay. The people must begin to take initiative and organise themselves. The more it is found such associations spring from the spontaneous efforts of tenants themselves the greater is the probability of success which will then not take long to be changed into certainty of success. This is all tenants' cause and must be fought for in an organised manner. It ought not to be a fond hope that during the month of September at least fifty unions of tenants will come into existence in Bombay, each representing about two thousand tenants.—Yours, etc.,

M. B. VELKAR.

BOMBAY'S TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—When the Bombay Telephone Service was bad last year, we were promised a better service as soon as the automatic system was installed and the underground cable laid. Well, though Bombay is now provided with the said automatic system and underground cable, the service has not improved a bit; on the contrary, it is worse than the old system. For the last eight days the northern part of the city is without telephones. It would appear that the first flood of the season has played havoc with the underground cable, which has not been set right yet. Before that, the new Dial System was getting out of order every now and then. It looks as if Bombay will never have a reliabl Telephone system, which is deplorable for a city of her importance. Do you not think it is high time that the Corporation should look seriously into the matter? By this time the most obtuse brain must be realizing that so far as the Bombay Telephone Service is concerned there is something very wrong with it.—Yours etc.,

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WORKMEN'S FREEDOM BILL.

MR. JOSHI'S BILL IN ASSEMBLY

The following is the text of the Workmen's Freedom Bill (which Mr. Joshi proposes to move for leave to introduce in the September Session of the Legislative Assembly), a bill to repeal legislation making breach of contract or service, absence from work and desertion on the part of artificers, labourers and workmen and enticing away, harbouring or employing a labourer under labour contract, a penal offence:—

"Whereas, on the ground of sound public policy, on the ground of the equality of all classes in the eye of law and on the ground of the desirability of the working classes being free to terminate their contract of service before its expiry without being criminally liable, it is expedient to repeal legislation making breach of contract of service, absence of work and desertion on the part of artificers, labourers or workmen and enticing away, harbouring or employing a labourer under labour contract, a penal offence punishable with imprisonment or fine or with both; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Workmen's Freedom Act, 1924.

2. It shall come into force on the first day of April, 1926.

3. The Workmen's Breach of Contract Act, 1859, sections 490 and 492 of the Indian Penal Code and sections 193, 194, 195, 197, 198, 199, 200, 202, 203, 204, and 208 of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901 be repealed."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The following is the statement of Objects and Reasons:—

"The principle that a breach of contract of service must not be treated as a criminal offence has now been accepted in all civilised countries. But where these very civilised countries are ruling over territories peopled by coloured races they are still adhering to the old barbarous practice of sending to prison workmen who terminate the contract of service before the period of its expiry, as ordinary criminals. Fortunately for us, the Government of India have now recognized the undesirability of such legislation and they have promised to repeal the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act, 1859, from 1st April, 1926.

But the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act, is not the only legislation in the Statute Book of the Government of India, which treats a breach of contract of service as a criminal offence. Sections 490 and 492 of the Indian Penal Code and sections 193 and 198 of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901, have been enacted with almost the same objects as that of the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act. The offending section of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act have been withdrawn from operation by notification under the same Act. But they still remain on the Statute Book to be available for use whenever the Executive Government wants to make use of them. As the Government of India have admitted the undesirability of treating breach of contract of service as a criminal offence and agreed to repeal the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act, 1859, they ought to simultaneously undertake the repeal of similar other legislation. Otherwise, the repeal of only one piece of such legislation serves no useful purpose as the remaining legislation will be useful for the same purpose to which the legislation to be repealed is applied. The main object of this Bill is to remove this defect of the Government of India's proposal to repeal the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act.

Although sections 193 and 198 of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901, are the real operative sections relating to the main object of this Bill, sections 194, 195, 196, 197, 199, 200 202, 203 and 204 have to be included in it as they relate to the procedure supporting section 193 and 198. Section 208 of the same Act is included in the Bill as its repeal is conducive to the freedom of the labourers.

Section 492 of the Indian Penal Code has practically the same effect as that of the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act, 1859. It cannot be argued that is a part of the ordinary penal law of the land. It is not an ordinary penal law in as much as it applies only to artificers, workmen and labourers. It is a kind of class legislation which is very undesirable. An ordinary penal law regarding breach of contract of service must apply to employers and employees alike. The Indian Law Commissioners had justified the enactment of section 490 on the ground that when the Penal Code was enacted the country was not well-inhabited, the roads were not secure and the means of conveyance were not easily obtainable. Even if we admit that the ground of justification was sound when the Penal Code was enacted, that justification does not now exist when the country is well-inhabited, the roads are secure and the means of conveyance are easily obtainable.

The 1st day of April, 1926 has been fixed as the date from which the Bill when passed into an Act should become operative as the Government of India has promised to repeal the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act, 1859, with effect from that date."

The following are the Acts and Sections of the Acts referred to in the Bill:—

A.—WORKMEN'S BREACH OF CONTRACT ACT.

(ACT NO. XIII OF 1859 AS MODIFIED IN 1920.)

Whereas much loss and inconvenience are sustained by manufacturers, tradesmen and and others in the several Presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and in other places, from fraudulent breach of contract on the part of artificers, workmen and labourers who have received money in advance on account of work which they have contracted to perform; and whereas the remedy by suit in the Civil Courts for the recovery of damages is wholly insufficient, and it is just and proper that persons guilty of such fraudulent breach of contract should be subject to punishment; it is enacted as follows:—

1. (a) When any artificer, workmen or labourer shall have received from any master or employer resident or carrying on business in any Presidency-town or from any person acting on behalf of such master or employer, an advance of money not exceeding three hundred rupees on account of any work which he shall have contracted to perform, or to get performed by any other artificers, workmen or labourers, if such artificer workman or labourer shall wilfully and without lawful and reasonable excuse neglect or refuse to perform or get performed such work according to the terms of his contract, such master or employer or any such person as aforesaid may complain to a Magistrate of Police.

(b) The Magistrate shall at once examine the complainant on oath, and may thereupon dismiss the complaint if in his opinion there is no sufficient ground for proceeding.

(c) If the opinion of the Magistrate there is sufficient ground for proceeding, he shall issue a summons or warrant, as he may think proper, for bringing before him such artificer, workman or labourer, and shall hear and determine the case.

2. (a) If it shall be proved the satisfaction of the Magistrate that such artificer, workman or labourer has received money in advance not exceeding three hundred rupees from the complainant on account of any such work, and has wilfully and without lawful or reasonable excuse neglected or refused to perform or to get performed the same according to the terms of his contract, the Magistrate may in his discretion either order such artificer, workman or labourer to repay the money advanced, or such part thereof as may be just and proper, within such period and in such instalments, if any, as the Magistrate thinks fit, or order him to perform or get performed such work within such period, not exceeding one year, as the Magistrate may determine and otherwise according to the terms of the contract.

Provided that no such order shall be made:—

(a) Unless the complaint was brought within three months of the neglect or refusal, or

(b) if it is proved that the complainant has on any previous occasion obtained an order under this sub-section against such artificer, workman or labourer.

Explanation:—Where no time has been fixed for the performance of a contract, neglect may be presumed to have occurred on the expiry of such period as the Magistrate deems to be a reasonable time for the performance thereof.

(b) If such artificer, workman or labourer shall fail to comply with an order made under sub-section (1), the Magistrate may sentence him to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, or if the order be for the repayment of a sum of money, for a priod which may extend to three months or until repayment is made, whichever period is shorter:

Provided that, where any instalment has been ordered, no sentence of imprisonment exceeding one month shall be passed for default in payment of any one instalment, and the aggregate of such sentences shall not exceed three months.

(c) The Magistrate may, from time to time, extend the period of payment of money advanced or for the performance of work, as the case may be, and may vary the instalments:

Provided that no order shall be made under this section extending beyond one year from the date of the order under sub-section (1) the period within which the work is to be performed.

(d) No repayment of any money or order therefor shall deprive the complainant of any civil remedy whether for the recovery of any money advanced and remaining unpaid or otherwise, which he may have otherwise than under this Act.

2—A. The Magistrate may in his discretion refuse to make an order under Section 2 where in his opinion the contract in respect of a breach of which the complaint has been made was substantially unfair.

2—B. (1) If any proceedings under this Act the Magistrate is of opinion that the complaint was false to the knowledge of the complainant or was frivolous or vexatious, he may in his discretion call upon the complainant forthwith to show cause why he should not pay compensation to the person complained against.

(2) The Magistrate shall consider any cause which such complainant may show, and if after so doing he is satisfied that the accusation was false to the knowledge of the complainant or frivolous or vexatious, he may, for reasons to be recorded, direct that compensation not exceeding fifty rupees be paid by the complainant to the person complained against.

(3) Compensation for the payment of which an order is made under sub-section (2) shall be recoverable as if it were a fine and the Magistrate may, by the order directing payment of the same, further order that in default of payment the complainant shall suffer simple imprisonment for a period which may extend to thirty days or until payment is made, whichever period is shorter.

3. When the Magistrate shall order any artificer, workman or labourer to perform or get performed any work according to the terms of his contract, he may also at the request of the complainant require such artificer, workman or labourer to enter into a recognizance with sufficient security for the due performance of the order and in default of his entering into such recognizance for furnishing such security to the satisfaction of the Magistrate, may sentence him to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months.

4. In this Act the word "contract" shall extend to all contracts within the meaning of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

Provided that nothing in this Act shall apply to contracts where, a period having been specified for performance, such period exceeds one year.

5. This Act may be extended by the Executive Government of any Presidency or place, to any place within the limits of the respective jurisdictions. In the event of this Act being so extended, the power hereby vested in a Magistrate of Police shall be exercised by such officer or officers as shall be specially appointed by Government to exercise such powers.

B.—INDIAN PENAL CODE.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF CONTRACTS.

490. Whoever, being bound by a lawful contract to render his personal service in conveying or conducting any person or any property from one place to another place, or to act as servant to any person during a voyage or journey, or to guard any person or property during a voyage or journey, voluntarily omits so to do, except in the case of illness or illtreatment shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with both.

492. Whoever being bound by lawful contract in writing to work for another person as an artificer, workman, or labourer, for a period not more than three years, at any place within British India, to which, by virtue of the contract, he has been or is to be conveyed at the expense of such other, voluntarily deserts the service of that other during the continuance of his contract, or without reasonable cause refuse to perform the service which he has contracted to perform, such service being reasonable and proper service, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding one month, or with fine not exceeding double the amount of such expense, or with both; unless the employer has illtreated him, or negleted to perform the contract on his part.

C.—ASSAM LABOUR AND EMIGRATION ACT.

193. Whoever, being a labourer, voluntarily and without reasonable cause, absents himself from his labour for more than seven consecutive days, or for more than seven days in any one month shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to fourteen days; and, in case the absence has extended to twenty days in any too consecutive months, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

Explanation.—Illtreatment of a labourer by his employer, or failure of the employer to fulfil any condition of the labour-contract binding on the employer, shall be deemed to be reasonable cause within the meaning of this section.

194. Every employer may, on or before the fifteenth day of each month, send to the Inspector a statement in writing in such form as the Local Government may prescribe containing the names of all or any of his labourers who have deserted from his service during the preceding month, or who, having deserted at any previous time, have been absent during the preceding month, or who, having deserted during the month or previously, have been arrested or have returned to his service during the preceding month.

195. (1) Where any labourer deserts from his employer's service, the employer, or any person authorized by him in this behalf, may, without a warrant and without the assistance of any police-officer, arrest the labourer wherever he may be found:

Provided that, if the labourer is found within five miles of the place where a magistrate resides or in the service of another employer, he shall not be arrested without warrant.

(2) Every police-officer shall assist in arresting any such labourer if so required by the employer or person authorized by him in this behalf.

(3) Whoever arrests a labourer under this section shall without delay take him to the police-station nearest to the place of arrest; and if he fails to do so shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

196. (1) The police-officer in charge of such station shall, on the appearance of the parties, take down in writing the statements of the labourer arrested and of the person arresting the labourer.

(2) If the labourer admits the contract and does not claim to be forwarded to a Magistrate, the police-officer may permit the person arresting the labourer to convey him to the estate on which he is under contract to labour, and shall then transmit the statements recorded and a report of his proceedings to the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the police-station is situated.

(3) If the labourer does not admit the contract or claims to be forwarded to the magistrate, or if, for any reason, it appears to the police-officer desirable that he should be so forwarded, the police-officer shall forthwith send the labourer together with the statements recorded as aforesaid and a report of his proceedings to the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the police-station is situated.

(4) If the estate on which the labourer is under contract to labour is not situate within the local limits of the judisdiction of the magistrate referred to in sub-section (2) or sub-section (3), the Magistrate shall forward the statements and report received by him from the police to the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such estate is situate. He shall also, when the labourer has been sent to him by the police, either forward the labourer to, or take security for his appearance before, such other Magistrate as aforesaid.

(5) On receipt of such statements and report the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the estate is situate may, after making such inquiry as he considers desirable into the case, pass such order in accordance with law as he thinks proper. For the purpose of any such inquiry the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, in any case in which the labourer arrested has not been sent to or appeared before him, require the labourer to appear before him.

197. Where an employer or a person acting on behalf of an employer complains to a Magistrate that a labourer has deserted from the employer's service, the Magistrate may, without previously examining the complainant, issue a summons for the attendance of the labourer, or a warrant for his arrest, and fix a day for hearing the complaint.

198. (1) Whoever, being a labourer, deserts from his employer's service, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, or with both.

(2) For a second conviction for a like offence the offender shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with both.

(3) For a third and every subsequent conviction for a like offence the offender shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with both.

199. (1) Where it appears to a Magistrate trying a labourer for deserting from his employer's service that such labourer was arrested without sufficient cause, the Magistrate may impose a fine, which may extend to fifty rupees, on the employer or person acting on his behalf by whom or at whose instance the labourer was arrested.

(2) The Magistrate may in his sentence direct that the whole or any part of the fine levied under sub-section (1) be paid by way of compensation to the labourer so arrested.

200. Where a labourer has actually suffered imprisonment for terms amounting in the whole to six months for desertion from his employer's service, the Inspector shall cancel the labour-contract of the labourer, and shall endorse on his copy of the contract a certificate of the cancellation; or, if that copy is not forthcoming, he shall give to the labourer a written certificate to the like effect.

202. (1) The employer of a labourer sentenced to imprisonment for any offence under this Act, or any person authorized to act in this behalf for the employer, may apply to the Magistrate that the labourer be made over to him for the purpose of completing his labour-contract.

(2) On an application being made under subsection (1), the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, order that the labourer be made over or forwarded to his employer; and in that case the Magistrate shall cancel the sentence passed on the labourer or any unexpired portion of the same, and shall endorse on his copy of the labour-contract a certificate of the cancellation; or, if that copy is not forthcoming, shall give him a written certificate of the cancellation.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of section 200.

203. Every employer who obtains an order of a Magistrate for the making over or forwarding of any labourer shall be liable to defray the expense (if any) incurred in the making over or forwarding of the labourer; and shall, before the order is issued, deposit with the Magistrate a sum sufficient in the Magistrate's opinion to defray that expense.

204. (1) On the expiry of any sentence of imprisonment passed on a labourer for any offence under this Act, the Magistrate shall, subject to the provisions of section 200, make the labourer over to any person appointed on the part of his employer to take charge of him; and no conviction under this Act or imprisonment thereon shall, save as aforesaid operate as a release to any labourer from the terms of his labour-contract.

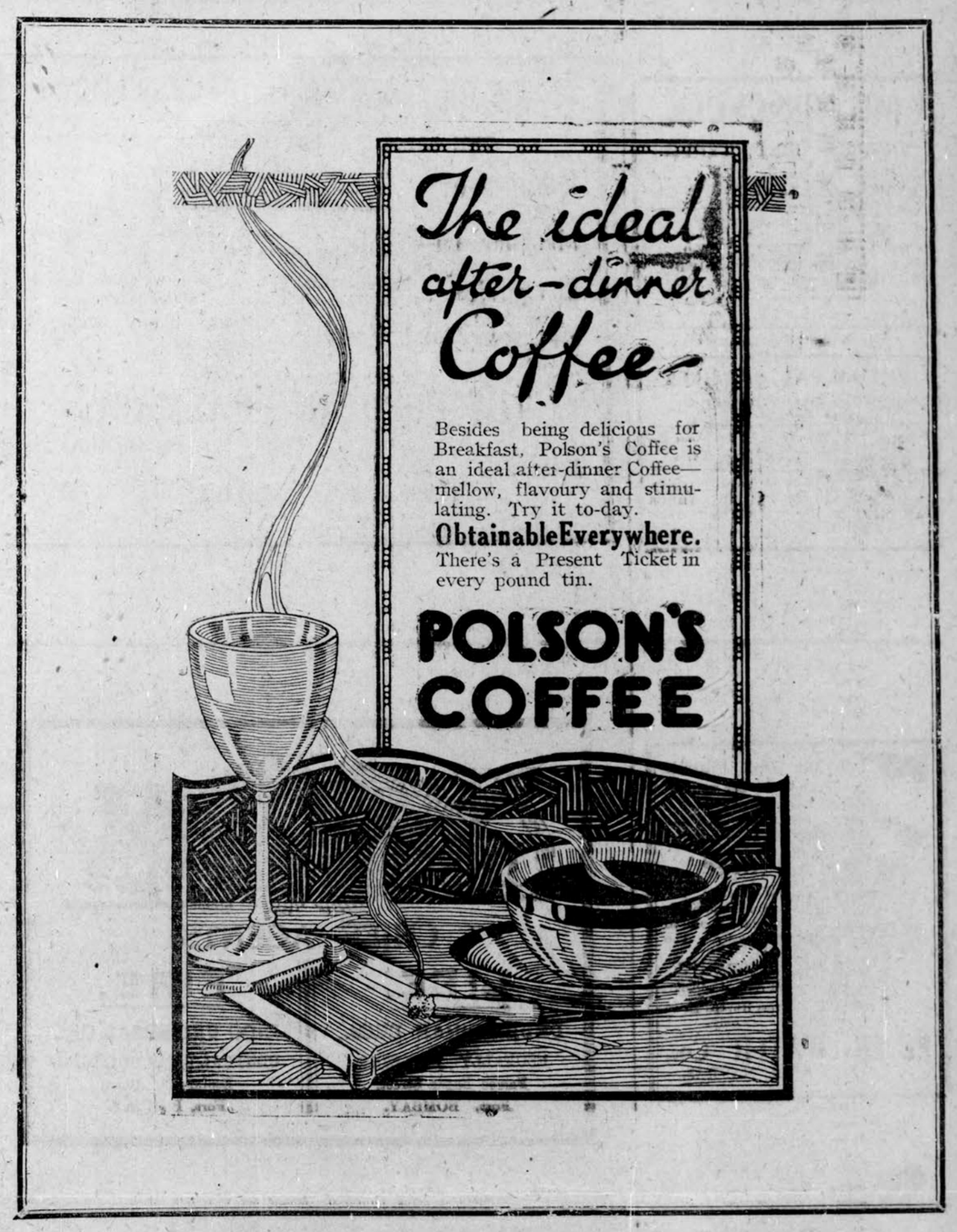
(2) Where no person is present on the part of the employer to take charge of the labourer on the expiry of his sentence, the Magistrate shall forward the labourer to the principal place of business of his employer situate within the local limits of the Magistrate's jurisdiction.

(3) Any expenditure incurrd under sub-section (2) may be recovered from the employer of the labourer concerned.

208. (1) Whoever, knowing that a labourer is bound by his labour-contract to labour for any employer, voluntarily entices or attempts to entice the labourer to leave his employer, or harbours or employs any labourer who has, in contravention of the terms of his labour-contract, left his employer, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

(2) The convicting Magistrate may, in his discretion, award to the employer, with whom the labourer has contracted the whole or any part of any fine levied under sub-section (1).

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REDUCTION OF RAILWAY FARES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Being a third class railway traveller I have read with great interest Mr. R. G. Tripathi's letter on the subject of the recent reduction of Railway fares. He rightly complains that it is a gross injustice to third-class passengers that third class fares have not been reduced although third-class passengers have a better right to such concession than higher class passengers. When the Railway authorities allow diseased beggars and annoying hawkers in third-class carriages even free of charge third-class passengers are obliged in utter disgust to find refuge from such nuisance in higher classes. Now that the authorities are finding out that the prohibitive higher class rates compel first class and second class passengers to abandon these classes and travel by third, they are letting the cat out of the bag by reducing the 1st and 2nd class rates and leaving the third class fares untouched. Railway companies in India have some tricks of the trade for making money to which railways in European countries would feel ashamed to resort. These European Railway make it a point to consult the interests of 3rd class passengers as the bulk of their wealth comes from such folk.

It is to be hoped Indian Railway will give up their selfish principles and cut down the third-class fares on European lines.—Yours etc.,

MAHADEV B. SAVANT.

Bandra.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE HOSTEL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Sydenham College Hostel is situated near Charni Road, in a private building, we do not find much fault with the building itself but with its management. Its doors, windows and walls are very dirty and so full of dust that at several places one would find layers of dust as much as half an inch in thickness. Besides, the lavatories and bath-rooms stink so horribly that one would not like to wait there for a minute. It will not be out of place to note here that at the Elphinstone College Hostel in spite of the strict supervision in these matters of the superintendent in-charge, the Principal himself visits the place every week and sees if everything is kept clean and washed and phenyled. It seems strange that the authorities of the Sydenham College do not take the same care of the hostel to keep it neat and clean. In the vital interests of the health of the students the authorities ought to take prompt steps in the matter and make the Hostel a place worth residing in.—Yours etc.,

ONE INTERESTED.

EMIGRATION FROM HYDERABAD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a well-known psychological phenomenon that inconvenient arguments which can not be safely refuted are at first ignored then ridiculed and ultimately misrepresented. The question of the retrocession of Berar is passing through these different phases. It was not with a little surprise that I had occasion to read of an insidious attempt to connect emigration from Hyderabad with the question of rendition of Berar. So those who would refuse to look at facts or are incapable of approaching the subject without pre-possessions, any argument which might bring discredit on the Nizam's Government is good enough whether it is based on facts or fiction. The game in which a certain section of the Anglo-Indian Press are past masters is being indulged in the Indian Press since the question of retrocession of Berar was first mooted out.

Strange and most unwarranted inferences have recently been drawn from the figures of the emigration from Hyderabad as given in the Census Report. It has been urged that there has been greater emigration from the Marathawada portions of Hyderabad than from the Telingana. It has been further stated that the percentage of emigration is greater in Marathawada than in the adjoining British States. It is difficult to understand how adverse conclusions can be drawn from the above statistics, and how the Nizam's Government can be held responsible for this. To charge the Nizam's Government with undue preference of the Musalmans because there has been greater emigration from Marathawada is not only ridiculous but laboured. If the emigration has been due to the fact that the Nizam is a Mahomedan Ruler or that his despotism is unbearable by his Hindu subjects, why there has not been the same percentage of emigration from Telingana which is entirely populated by Hindus? Can ony body seriously contend that the thousands and thousands of emigrants who leave British shores every year for Canada, Australia or the Colonies do so because of intolerable British despotism? Is there greater democracy in Kenya than in England or is there greater despotism in Scotland than in Australia? To come nearer home what is the reason that thousands of upcountry men from the districts of Partabgarh and Unao leave their hearths and homes to seek employment in C.P., Bombay or Bengal? Is there greater autocracy in U.P. than in these benighted Provinces? To ascribe political reasons to the purely economic emigration from Marathawada—emigration and immigration are constant factors in this age of industrial sevival—is the limit to which rank misrepresentation can reach.—Yours, etc.,

S. M. RAHMAN,

Akola.

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